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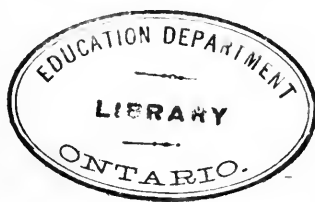
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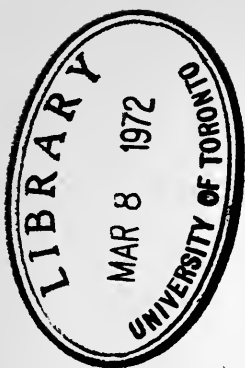
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BY A

DESCENDANT

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1888

Ask ye my name — Mahanäim —  
I am come Beloved out of Zion.  
Judah our Sanctuary, Israël's Dominion.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Daniel  
Genesis.  
Psalms  
Jeremiah

Set me upon the rock, mount Syon's steep,  
Thou Lord art higher than all earth, the Kings —  
Pass by, heath blasted through east wind, like sheep  
That perish, trodden under feet, Death flings  
Dark shadows, Life shall hang in doubt, morn brings  
Unrest — have mercy, Agnus Dei, Salem  
King of Peace, give me to see greater things  
Than these, let me but touch thy garment hem  
Fragrant with cassia — as Tirzah Jerusalem. —<sup>2</sup>

Mss

<sup>2</sup> (See Psalms  
Genesis,  
Deuter.) the  
Gospels  
Canticles

[illegible]

000000

I.

Yes "if Thou wert my loyal heir<sup>1</sup>  
There is blood in every vein  
Whereof the voice " — supreme would reign  
O'er mastering Doubt — falsely they swear

<sup>1</sup> Lockhart's  
Spanish  
Ballads 1823

II.

Defaming, with a covert scorn<sup>2</sup>  
" But help from Thee comes none to me  
Where I am ill bested " <sup>3</sup> no flee  
Not hence — Ages, myriads, unborn,

<sup>2</sup> Sir Walter  
Scott

<sup>3</sup> Lockhart

III.

Shall recognize in a "sad fate " <sup>4</sup> —  
Ah! call it by some nobler name  
Predestined Her summons came  
" Come up hither<sup>5</sup> — " Heaven's true gate<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Dugdale's  
Baronage

<sup>5</sup> Revelation  
<sup>6</sup> Shakespeare

IV.

My Martyr slain<sup>7</sup> — Blessed be Thou —  
A Spirit passed before my face<sup>8</sup>  
An image grew from space to space  
Absorbing spectral phantasms — Now

<sup>7</sup> Rev.

<sup>8</sup> Book of Job

V.

From mythic stairs — which Angels haunt,<sup>9</sup>  
Monitions, of a higher sphere  
Fall, (as south winds ripple the mere  
By Barden fell, there wyvern vaunt

<sup>9</sup> Wordsworth

VI.

Of Skipton, brooding lies) on ear  
Attuned to mystic speech, clear tone  
Unheard save by neophyte, lone  
Alpine dwellers, "musing, they hear

VII.

<sup>1</sup> Cardinal  
Newman

That giant stream unspent »<sup>1</sup> — Belief  
Retains hereditary sway  
O'er pristine Races — still the Lay  
Transmits the visionary grief<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Dryden's  
Virgil

VIII.

<sup>3</sup> Ditto

Of Priam's son — speak, speak, pale ghost —  
"He answered to the cause"<sup>3</sup> — say  
Fable this a vanished day  
Long past and gone,<sup>4</sup> traditions most

<sup>4</sup> Tennyson

IX.

<sup>5</sup> Wordsworth

Repugnant to the latent sense,  
Of science illusions, "Poets Dream"<sup>5</sup>  
Faint glimmerings, a broader gleam  
Eclipses — yet — in every tense

X.

<sup>6</sup> Johnson's  
Rasselas

And mood of Time's recorded flight<sup>6</sup>  
Where 'er our natal Earth revolves  
Man's inner consciousness evolves  
Primoeval Faith — He seeks the Light



## XI.

Out Tartarus<sup>1</sup> — “ Ask me no more, ”<sup>2</sup>  
 Why the black charge, High Treasons stain  
 Rests upon Plantagenet, “ slain  
 Fallen, by the sword — “ dabbled in gore ”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Latin Hymn  
 Paschal  
<sup>2</sup> Eligabethan  
 Poet Ezekiel

<sup>3</sup> Shakespeare

## XII.

“ La Blanch Ross, met a cruel Asp —  
 “ Spes mea in Deo est ”<sup>4</sup> kneel  
 As she kneels ere the glittering steel  
 Sever’s Life’s thread — Here Lord, I clasp

<sup>4</sup> Book of  
 Deut. mottoe  
 on Chapel  
 Christ church

## XIII.

Thy mercy seat — Be Thou my Hope,  
 Be Thou the light and honour, “ trust  
 “ And glory of my days, ” but dust  
 Are we — “ my consolation, ” ope

## XIV.

When Death is drawing nigh, Thy hands,<sup>5</sup>  
 “ The everlasting arms ” and<sup>6</sup> take  
 And place me for Thy mercy’s sake  
 Where Thy white — robed Martyr stands<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Hymnal  
<sup>6</sup> Ditto

<sup>7</sup> Revelation’s  
 Te Deum

## XV.

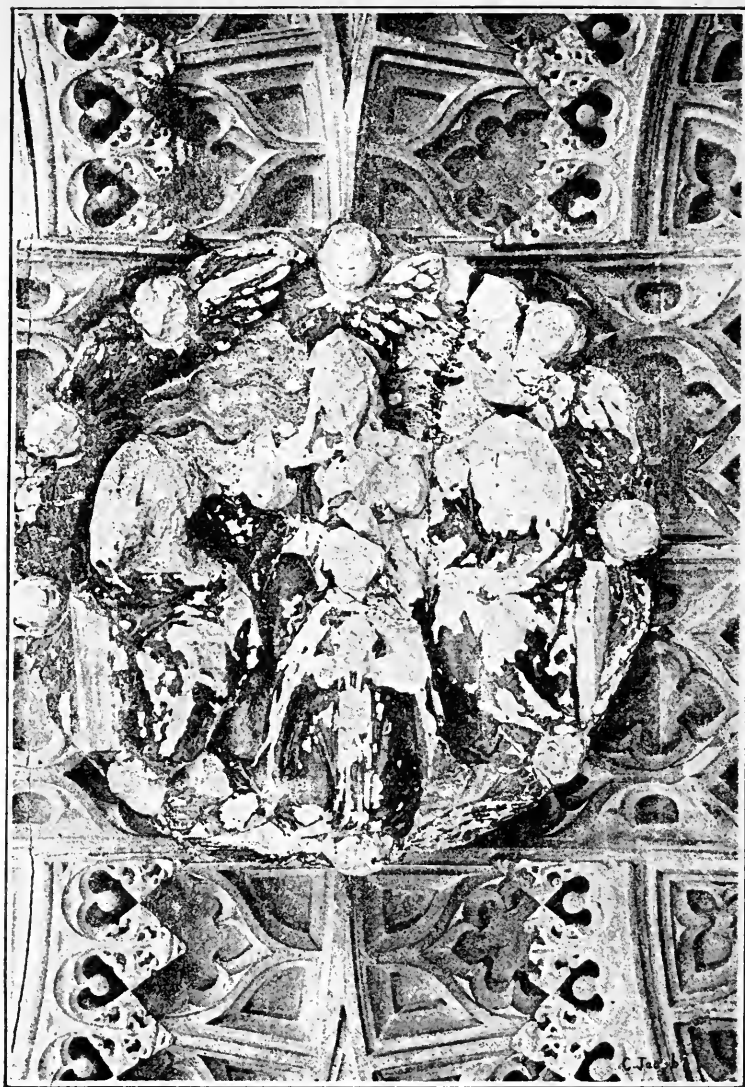
On Thy right hand —<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Acts



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TEMP HENRY VIII  
THE DESCENT OF CHARLOTTE COMPTON

|                                                  |   |                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------|
| MARGARET PLANTAGENET<br><i>Beheaded</i><br>1541. | } | Sir RICHARD POLE<br>or<br>DE-LA-POLE                  |
| HENRY POLE LORD MONTAGU<br><i>Beheaded</i>       | } | NEVILL DAUGHTER of LORD<br>BERGAVENNY                 |
| KATHERINE POLE Countess of<br>Huntingdon         | } | FRANCIS HASTINGS<br>2 <sup>d</sup> EARL of HUNTINGDON |
| FRANCES HASTINGS                                 | } | HENRY COMPTON<br>I. <sup>st</sup> BARON COMPTON       |

WILLIAM COMPTON  
I.<sup>st</sup> EARL OF NORTHAMPTON

Ancestor of  
JAMES Fifth Earl of NORTHAMPTON

|                              |   |                                                      |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------|
| JAMES V. Earl of NORTHAMPTON | } | ELIZABETH SHIRLEY<br>BARONESS<br>FERRERS DE CHARTLEY |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------|

(DAUGHTER)

|                                       |   |                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 18 <sup>th</sup><br>Cent <sup>y</sup> | } | CHARLOTTE COMPTON<br>BARONESS FERRERS de CHARTLEY<br>BARONESS COMPTON WIFE of GEORGE I. <sup>st</sup> MARQUESS<br>TOWNSHEND |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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## THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

Historical manuscript Commission . . . . . Manuscripts and Papers of general public interest a knowledge of which would be of great utility in the illustration of history . . . .

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint under her sign manual, certain commissioners to ascertain what Mss calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the civil ecclesiastical, literary or scientific history of this country are extant in the collections of private persons and its corporate and other institutions.

May 25<sup>th</sup> Blue Book 1869.

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Without this sympathy history is a dead letter and might as well be burnt and forgotten . . . . .

We find ourselves on a stage on which many acts have been acted before us, and where we are suddenly called to act our own part.

To know the part which we have to act ourselves, we ought to know the character of those whose place we take . . . . one thought . . . . .

History steps in and gives us the thread which connects the present with the Past.

MAX-MÜLLER

Chips from a German *Work Shop*  
1867

## CHAPTER II.

### APPENDIX A.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET — DUKE OF CLARENCE

---

- Habington's* — Life of Edward IV, 17.<sup>th</sup> cent.  
*Chronicles of the white Rose of York* — Ed.<sup>n</sup> 1845.  
*Malone's* — Notes to Shakespeare.  
*Agnes Strickland's* Queens of England.  
*Sharon Turner's* — History of England.  
*Students Hume's* — Ditto 1866.  
*Hallam's Con.* — History of England.  
*Dugdale's* — Baronage.  
*The Paston* — Letters.  
*Carte's* — History of England.  
*Grafton's* — Chronicle.

## CHAPTER III.

### APPENDIX B.

THE WARWICK INHERITANCE

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- Collin's* — Peerage.  
*Bennett's* — Tewkesbury.  
*Brooks* — Battle Fields.



APPENDIX C.

THE CHILDREN OF EDWARD IV.

— — —

- Carte's* — History of England.  
*Sharon Turner's* — Ditto.  
*James Gairdner's* — Richard III.  
*Philippe de Comines*.  
*Hallam's Con.* — History of England.  
*Sir George Buck's* — Richard III Middle Ages.  
*Kennet in Jesse*.  
*Halsted's* — Richard III.  
*The Roll of Parliament*.  
*Hepworth Dixon* — Her Majesty's Tower.  
*Sandford and M. Townsend* — Governing Families of  
England.  
*Agnes Strickland* — Queens of England.

APPENDIX D

THE TUDORS — HENRY TUDOR (VII)

AND

EDWARD PLANTAGENET

- Chroniclès of the white Rose of York* — *Bohn*, 1845.  
*Michaud et Poujeolat* — *Memoires pour servir à l'His-*  
*toire, Paris*.  
*Craik's* — Romance of the Peerage.  
*Sharon Turner's* — History of England.  
*Lingard's* — Ditto.  
*Hallam's* — England.

*Student's Hume's* — Ditto.

*Thomas Cart's* — History of England.

*Arthur Stanley* — Dean of Westminster.

*Dugdale's* — Baronage.

*Agnes Strickland's* — Queens.

*Bacon's* — Henry VII.

State Papers Kalendar.

*Bergenronth's* — Introduction, 1863-70.

*Fraser's* — Magazine, 1863.

*Lord Russell's* — Letter in Tytler's England.

*Horace Walpole* — 1768.

*James Gairdner* — 1870.

*Fuller's* — Worthies.

### CHAPTER III.

#### APPENDIX E

VAILLANT — YEAR BOOK — HENRY VII

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*Brewer's* — Introduction to State Papers and Kalendar, 1868-70.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### APPENDIX F

MARGARET PLANTAGENET

*Sharon Turner* — History of England.

*Lingard* — Ditto.

*Rapin* — Ditto.

*Carte* — Ditto.

*Horace Walpole* — Historic Doubts, 1768.

*Green's* — History of the English People, 1870.

*Craik's* — Romance of the Peerage.

*Dugdale's* — Baronage.

*Froude's* — Henry VII.

*Brewer's* — Introduction, State Papers Kalendars  
1865-70 A D.

*Hallam's* — History of England.

*Ellis* — Note in Froude's History of England.

The Sussex Archeology XXII.

*Murray's Hants* — Christ-Church Priory.

*Bank's* — Extinct Peerage.

*Dean Hook* — Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

Life of Cardinal Pole.

*Macanlay's* — History of England.

Fourth Report on Dignity of Peer of the Realm 2<sup>d</sup>  
July 1825.

Reports of the Lord's Committee.

*Holinshed's* — History, 16.<sup>th</sup> century.

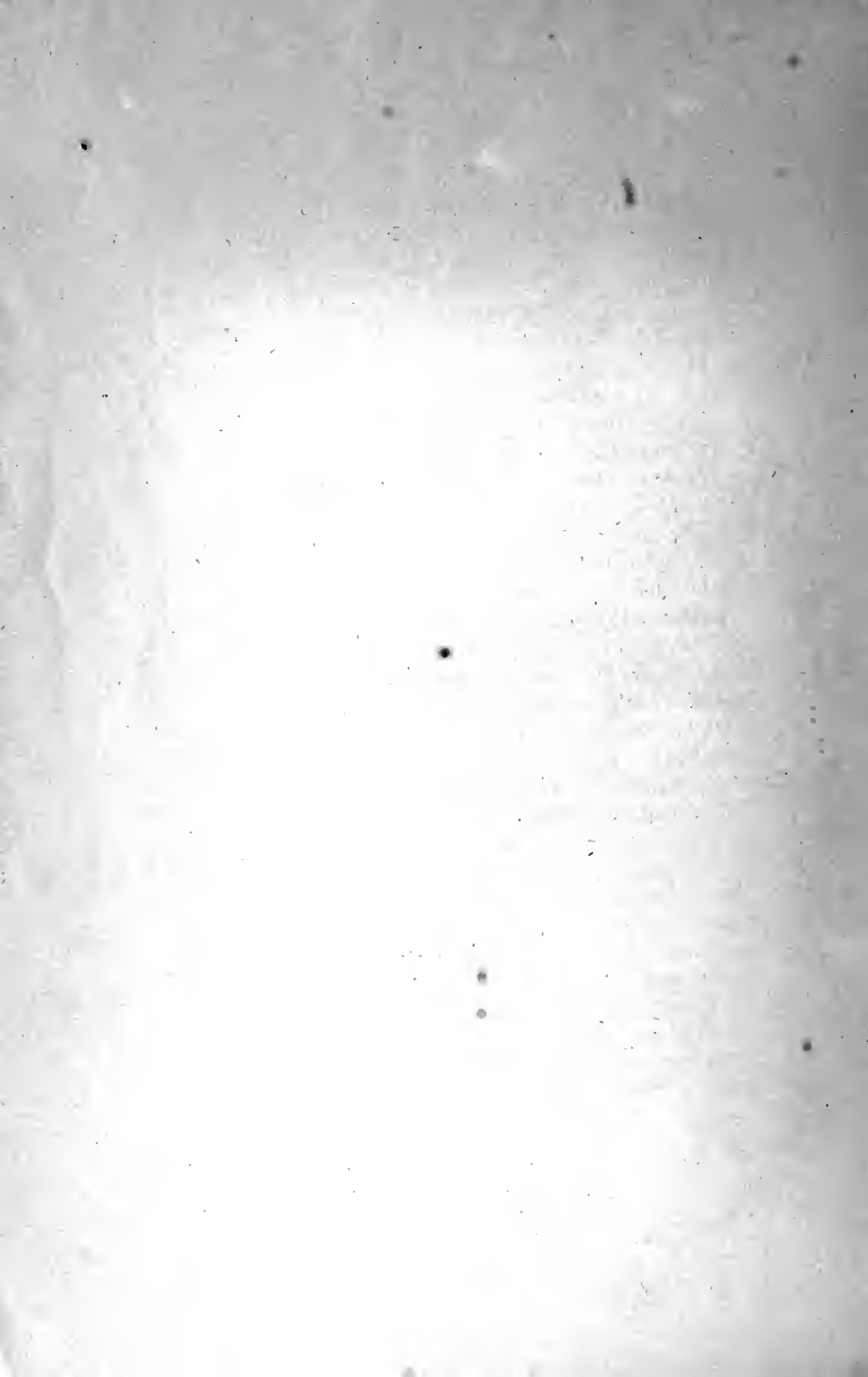
*Oldmixon* — 17.<sup>th</sup> do.

*John Speed* — 16.<sup>th</sup> do

*Grafton's* — Chronicle 16.<sup>th</sup>

Ed.<sup>s</sup> British Museum.

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## INTRODUCTION

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“Your Fathers, where are they?”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Zechariah.

THE Hebrew Prophet stood forth from among his brethren the “Children of the Captivity”<sup>2</sup> the “remnant that is escaped of the House of Judah that shall again take root downward and bear fruit upward.” “For out of Jerusalem shall go forth a remnant and they that escape out of Mount Zion.”<sup>3</sup> More than “seventy years,” the “seventy years” foretold by Jeremiah, were “accomplished”<sup>4</sup> since in the deep, still darkness of the summer night (the moon had gone down below the western hills)<sup>5</sup> the “Princes of the King of Babylon came in and sat in the middle gate, even Nergal-Sharezer, Samgar-Nebo, Sarsechim, Rabsaris, Nergal-Sharezer, Rab-Mas, with all the residue of the Princes of Babylon;<sup>6</sup> the “city was broken up.” Zedekiah pursued and “taken,” the Temple burnt. And now the commandment had gone forth to “restore and to build;”<sup>7</sup> and once again in “Jerusalem the Holy City” the “word of the Lord” came as of old to the Prophet Zechariah, and “in the Name of the God of Israel” his lips unclosed. It is to invoke the Past.

<sup>2</sup> Ezra.

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah  
xxxvii.

<sup>4</sup> Jeremiah  
xxix.

<sup>5</sup> Josephus  
quoted in  
Smith's "Dic-  
tionary of the  
Bible"

<sup>6</sup> Jeremiah  
xxxvix.

<sup>7</sup> Daniel ix.

- <sup>1</sup> Zechariah B. C. 526.P “Your Fathers, where are they?”<sup>1</sup> No deeper chord could he have sounded. The Past, with all its thrilling memories, its glories, and its woes. “How” were “the mighty fallen.”<sup>2</sup>
- <sup>2</sup> Samuel i. The “remnant of the tribe of Judah,” the “stem of Jesse,” the “House and Lineage of David,” Zerubabel” the Representative of his royal line, the “lineal ancestor of the Mes-siach,”<sup>3</sup> they sat before him. “Yet gleanings shall be left in it as the shaking of an olive tree, two or three berries in the top of the uttermost bough, four or five in the outmost fruitful branches thereof;”<sup>4</sup> “as the gleanings of grapes when the vintage is done.” “Their Fathers,”<sup>5</sup> far distant beneath the starlit skies, “cloudless climes and starry skies” of Chaldea.<sup>6</sup> “By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept” beside the “rivers” — “Tigris and Euphrates” — “led . . . away captive.” . . . “Sing us one of the songs of Zion:” their bones lay buried in a “strange land.” Their forefathers “scattered . . . even as a sleep, fading away suddenly, like the grass:”<sup>7</sup> swept in “their generations,”<sup>8</sup> from “off the face of the earth:” the “high and palmy,”<sup>9</sup> state of the Monarchy, the fierce and troublous times of the Conquest, the long wanderings in the “Desert,” that “great and terrible wilderness, wherein were fiery serpents, and scorpions, and drought—where there was no water;”<sup>10</sup> above all, the “Exodus,” the starting-point of the nation’s history the one great “Deliverance” “out of the House of Bondage,”<sup>11</sup> prefiguring every after one: “gone like a shadow;”<sup>12</sup> all these had vanished since the days of the Patriarchal Age; since their “Fathers,” since Israel “went down into Egypt with three-score and ten persons,” “down the steep ladder-like descent of Safeh,<sup>13</sup> along the dim, silvery shores of the Gulf of Akkaba, the pathway of Egyptian pilgrimage, whence Joseph, the “son” of his old age, “whose face he had not thought to see,” was borne a helpless bondman in the hands
- <sup>3</sup> Smith’s “Dict. of the Bible.”
- <sup>4</sup> Isaiah.
- <sup>5</sup> Zechariah.
- <sup>6</sup> Byron’s “Hebrew Melodies.”
- <sup>7</sup> Psalm xc.
- <sup>8</sup> Thirteen centuries.
- <sup>9</sup> Shakespeare, “Hamlet.”
- <sup>10</sup> Deuteronomy vii.
- <sup>11</sup> Exodus.
- <sup>12</sup> Psalm cii.
- <sup>13</sup> Stanley’s “Sinai and Palestine.”

of the "Midianitish merchantmen;"<sup>1</sup> the since Abraham, the "Father of the Faithful" "went up" out of Egypt, and planted a grove at Beersheba, on the borders of the promised Land, and "called there on the name of the everlasting God." Yet was he still their "Father." No one link was wanting in the chain, the living "threads"<sup>2</sup> of Nature's workmanship. The fibrous ramifications of the genealogical stem, traced in concentric rings of annular growth, each successive stage of development on the parent trunk.

<sup>1</sup> Genesis.

<sup>2</sup> See Stevens  
Shakespeare.  
Old Poet.

huge trunks,  
And each particular trunk a growth  
Of intertwined fibres; serpentine,  
Upcoiling, and inveterate convolved,  
Nor uninformed with phantasy and looks  
That threaten the profane.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Wordsworth

Far out of sight the Radix intertwined its roots within the clefts of the primeval "Rock."

"Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged: look unto Abraham your father: and unto Sarah that bare you."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Isaiah li.

"Unto Abraham" — "Abraham," the wandering Shiekh of the "desert;" he to whom the promise was given: — "Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art northward, and southward, and eastward and westward: for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever:"<sup>5</sup> yet whose sole possession in that Land of Promise — "a good land, a land of brooks, of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley, and vines and fig-trees and

<sup>5</sup> Genesis xii.  
" Arise, walk  
through the  
land in the  
length of it  
and in the  
breadth of it,  
for I will give  
it unto thee."

<sup>1</sup> Deuteronomy. pomegranates; a land of oil, olive, and honey”<sup>1</sup> — was a “sepulchre.” “The cave of the field of Machpelah before Mamre, the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Genesis xxiii.

Some higher blessing must have been his; some glimpse vouchsafed of the invisible world; some divine intuitive knowledge given of the spiritual realities of the everlasting kingdom, the “reign” of the Messiah, foreshadowed in after ages by the later Prophets.

“Behold a King shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment: and a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest: as rivers of water in a dry place as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Isaiah xxxii.

Within that “shadow,” the type of eternal “Rest,” the “overshadowing wings of the Cherubim;” the “shadow of thy wings,” testifying the presence of the “Most High,”<sup>4</sup> He had entered. Thus much “even Moses,” their great Lawgiver, “showed at the bush when he calleth the Lord, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. For He is not a God of the dead, but of the living: for all live unto Him.”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> St. Luke xx.

Nor was the traditional reverence for ancestry and descent specially enjoined by the Mosaic Law, the “genealogical form of history, peculiar to the Hebrew or the Semitic race: the earliest Greek histories were also genealogies . . . the frequent use of the patronymic in Greek, the stories of particular races, as Heraclides, Alcmaeonides . . . the existence of the *tribe*, the *gens*, and the *familia* among the Romans, the Celtic clans, the Saxon families using a common patronymic, and the royal genealogies running back to the Teutonic gods, these are among the many instances that may be cited to prove the strong family and genealogical instinct of



the ancient world.”<sup>1</sup> And the same tendency manifested itself in the new as in the old. “Not only,” writes a great modern historian, “throughout the middle ages, but even when that era may be said to have closed there was a species of mystical preeminence attached to the Carlovingian lineage.”<sup>2</sup>

A daughter of his “far-descended”<sup>3</sup> line, stayed the “wheels of” her “chariots”<sup>4</sup> (9th May, 1770), her triumphal “progress” through France to kneel in the “Chapelle Ducale,” “Des Cordeliers,” Nancy, beside the tombs of her ancestors “on the” Father’s “side,” the Dukes of the House of Lorraine. But not to them, nor to Charlemagne, their great progenitor, did her spirit instinctively turn as the “coming” future “cast” its chill “shadow”<sup>5</sup> “before,” her, and her quickened ear caught the dim rush of the “dark river:”<sup>6</sup> one memory, one name could alone nerve her soul in that hour — that name was her mother’s.

“C’est dans le malheur surtout qu’on sent tout ce qu’on est: le sang qui coule dans mes veines ne peut mentir.”<sup>7</sup>

“Je sais” disait la fille de Marie Thérèse, “qu’on vient de Paris pour demander ma tête, mais j’ai appris de ma mère à ne pas craindre la mort et je l’attendrai avec fermeté.”<sup>8</sup>

“C’est dans le malheur qu’on sent davantage ce qu’on est: mon sang coule dans les veines de mon fils, et j’espère qu’un jour il se montrera digne fils de Marie Thérèse.”<sup>9</sup>

Words which shall re-echo in the ages yet to come

“From day to day,  
Te the last syllable of recorded time;”<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Smith’s “Dictionary of the Bible.” (Lord Alfred Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1870).

<sup>2</sup> Palgrave’s “Normandy.”

<sup>3</sup> Craik’s “Romance of the Peerage” on the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham. “The far-descended Staffords.”

<sup>4</sup> Book of Judges.

<sup>5</sup> Campbell’s “Lochiel.”

<sup>6</sup> Rev.

Edward

Monro’s “Allegory.”

<sup>7</sup> “Lettre de Marie Antoinette à la Comtesse de Polignac” 14 th. Septembre, 1789. See “Hist. De Goncourt.”

<sup>8</sup> “Hist. de Marie Antoinette, Versailles.

<sup>9</sup> “Lettre de Marie Antoinette au Comte de Mercy,” 10 Août, 1791.

<sup>10</sup> Macbeth.

until history,

“The great globe itself,  
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,  
And like this insubstantial pageant faded,  
Leave not a rack<sup>1</sup> behind.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> (“ Rack, or  
wrack.”)

<sup>2</sup> Shakespeare  
“ Tempest.

<sup>3</sup> S. Luke.  
Paris.

“Grande et douloureuse Memoire.” Her biographers  
have “rightly judged.”<sup>3</sup> They have seen in this the latter  
half of our century.

“Le premier mouvement, la première justice de la po-  
sterité qui commence.”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> “ Hist.  
de Marie  
Antoinette  
De Goncourt”

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## CHAPTER I.

"LA PREMIÈRE JUSTICE DE LA POSTÉRITÉ."<sup>1</sup>

"Word of truth" . . . . a kind of "first-fruits;"<sup>2</sup> its instalments, we too have witnessed.<sup>3</sup>

"Brief" as is the comment, "ambiguous" it is not,<sup>4</sup> nor does "posterity" "forbear to draw a conclusion."<sup>5</sup>

The "mists" float from off our pathway: nor would we

"Chase the dreary paths without a guide,  
For treacherous phantoms in the mist delude."<sup>6</sup>

But

"Thro' the wreaths of floating dark upcurl'd  
Rare sunrise flow'd."<sup>7</sup>

Yes; Holy Truth, The

"Eddying of her garments caught from thee  
The Light of Thy great Presence."<sup>8</sup>

Before us in the "dawn"<sup>9</sup> stand "the children of Clarence."<sup>10</sup>

"History," what is "History?" . . . the story of our own Race, of our own family, nay, of our own selves . . . . . their sufferings, our sufferings; their joys, our joys."<sup>11</sup> . . .

Without this sympathy History is a dead letter, and might as well be burnt and forgotten. . . . We find ourselves on a stage on which many acts have been acted before us, and where we are suddenly called to act our own part.

<sup>1</sup> De Goncourt, "Marie Antoinette."

<sup>2</sup> Epistle of S. James

<sup>3</sup> 1865-70

<sup>4</sup> State Papers.

<sup>5</sup> Calendar Henry VIII, Brewer's Introduction, 1868-70.

<sup>6</sup> Dr. Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes."

<sup>7</sup> Tennyson's Poems.

<sup>8</sup> Ditto

<sup>9</sup> Max Müller's "Chips from a German Workshop." 1867.

<sup>10</sup> Shakespeare  
<sup>11</sup> Max Müller's "Chips from a German Workshop."

<sup>1</sup> Max  
Müller's  
"Chips from  
a German  
Workshop."

To know the part which we have to act ourselves, we  
ought to know the character of those whose place we take.<sup>1</sup>

"TREASON."

<sup>2</sup> Word-  
sworth's Ode.

Wherefore do they wake dread "echoes" from the  
"steep."<sup>2</sup>

"Soft did but dream"

"Traitor"

"Justly doomed to a traitor's death"

"a traitor's death?"<sup>3</sup>

"To the law we bear no malice"

<sup>3</sup> Dean Hook  
Lives Arch.

<sup>4</sup> Shakspeare

<sup>5</sup> Jeremiah V.  
<sup>6</sup> Canticles  
Ezekiel.

<sup>7</sup> Tennyson

Palgrave's  
Normandy  
Psalm.

Dean  
Hook Lives of  
the Arch<sup>ps</sup> of  
Canterbury on  
Henry Pole.  
Lord Mon-  
tagu Behea-  
ded. Henry  
VIII.

Palgrave's  
Normandy

Lion-la-Forêt.  
Roman

de Rou-Wace  
Taillefer

Battle of Ha-  
stings A. D.  
1066

but if the premises "be false"<sup>4</sup> who shall call it "Justice?"

"Surely they swear falsely."

"O Lord are not thine eyes upon the truth"<sup>5</sup>

"Breathe south winds on these slain . . . awake and  
come thou south blow upon my garden that the spices may  
flow out"<sup>6</sup> for "My heart a charmed slumber" keeps, and  
restless with a "languid fire"<sup>7</sup>

From old well-heads of haunted rills and the hearts  
of purple hills and shadow'd caves on a sunny shore."

I sought "Thy cradle Eleanore"

"Lion la Fôret"

"wherein all the beasts of the Forest do move"

Un donc se hasta  
Devant les autres chevaucha "

## CHAPTER II.

### CLARENCE AND ISABEL.<sup>1</sup>

"Eyes the break of day;<sup>2</sup>  
Lights that do mislead the morn."

Hush—

"A cloud<sup>3</sup>  
Might gather o'er her Beauty, and a gloom  
In her dark eye prophetic of the doom—  
Heaven gives its favourites early death."

Yes—

"I saw wherever light illumineth,<sup>4</sup>  
Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand  
The downward slope to Death."

Wherefore?

"Clarence, beware; thou keep'st me from the light:  
\* \* \* \* \* Thy turn is next;  
Clarence hath not another day to live!"<sup>5</sup>

"Twined" in each other's arms, all unconscious of the  
coming "doom," they traverse the fields of space.

"Que duo ch'insieme vanno."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "The Fairest Lady of the Land." Old Chronicles Strickland's "Queens of England."

<sup>2</sup> Ben Jonson; Shakespeare.

<sup>3</sup> Byron's "Childe Harold,"

<sup>4</sup> Tennyson's "Dream of Fairy Women."

<sup>5</sup> Shakespeare

<sup>6</sup> Dante's "L'Inferno."

<sup>1</sup> Coleridge's Happier, even thus, than the ill-fated lovers of the "Inferno :"  
 "Schiller's theirs "the lot of blessed Spirits."<sup>1</sup>  
 Wallenstein"

"She! she yet lives for me;  
 And she is true and open as the heavens.  
 Deceit is everywhere; hypocrisy,  
 Murder, and poisoning, treason, perjury.  
 The single holy spot is our love;  
 The only unprofaned in human nature."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

But—There—

"In 'Warwick's' fatal walls'  
 God's finger touched 'her' and 'she' slept."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Tennyson  
 „ In Memo-  
 riam. "

<sup>4</sup> in  
 Wars of the  
 Roses. "  
 Words of  
 Edward IV.

<sup>5</sup> Shakespeare  
 (" Clarence's  
 Dream. ")

<sup>6</sup> Sir W.  
 Scott's  
 " Marmion. "

<sup>7</sup> Milton's  
 " Lycidas. "

<sup>8</sup> Anon.  
 Trench "Hou-  
 sehold Book  
 of English  
 Poetry. "

<sup>9</sup> Shakespeare  
 Habing-  
 ton's "Edward  
 IV. " on  
 George Duke  
 of Clarence.

Clarence! the hapless Clarence.  
 Oh, "unfortunate Brother, that no man would plead  
 thy pardon" in life.<sup>4</sup>

"False, fleeting, perjured Clarence,"<sup>5</sup> branded by the  
 great Dramatist, whose memory none dare rescue from obloquy  
 in death, harsh "measure" has been dealt him; scant al-  
 lowance made for the fatal, inextricable mesh — "tangled  
 web,"<sup>6</sup> "tangles of Nereæa's hair"<sup>7</sup>—

"Who the Syren's hair would win  
 Is mostly strangled in the tide."<sup>8</sup>

in which he found himself involved by the revolt of his

"Great father-in-law, renown'd Warwick."<sup>9</sup>

"Too open-breasted for the Court . . . his chief offence still second to the crown," which

"Should . . . . ."

Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the Throne."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pope.  
Satires.

arrested on a vague charge of "Treason," Clarence was tried and found guilty by his Peers: "servile Parliaments"<sup>2</sup> condemned to death, and a "Bill of Attainder"<sup>3</sup> was afterwards passed against him.

<sup>2</sup> note  
in Appendix.  
<sup>3</sup> note.

"A heart untainted" was no "breastplate"<sup>4</sup> then: the murderous dagger hung sheathed in his own. "The manner of his death remained a State secret."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Shakespeare

<sup>5</sup> Strick-  
land's  
"Queens of  
England."

"The sun rides high, but soon will set for me."

"O sun, I pray to thee by thy last light

And unto those who will me honour do

Upon my hateful murderers wreak the blow."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Eschylus  
"Agamem-  
non."  
Translation.

Who were those "murderers?"

"An enemy hath done this."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Gospel of S.  
Matthew.

"Remorse" ensued — the late Remorse of "Love."<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Byron.

"Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death,  
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave?  
My brother kill'd no man, his fault was thought,  
And yet his punishment was bitter death.  
Who sued to me for him? Who in my wrath  
Kneel'd at my feet and bade me be advis'd?  
Who spoke of brotherhood? Who spoke of love?  
Who told me how the poor soul did forsake

The mighty Warwick and did fight for me?  
Who told me in the field at Tewkesbury,  
When Oxford had me down, he rescued me,  
And said, *dear Brother, live, and be a king?*  
Who told me, when we both lay in the field,  
Frozen almost to death, how how he did lap me  
Even in his garments; and did give himself  
All thin and naked to the numb cold night  
All this from my remembrance brutish wrath  
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you  
Had so much grace to put it in my mind.”

But for my Brother not a man would speak,  
Nor I (ungracious) speak unto myself  
For him, poor soul. The proudest of you all  
Have been beholden to him in his life;  
Yet none of you would once plead for his life.  
O God! I fear thy justice will take hold  
On me and you and mine and yours for this.  
O,

Poor Clarence!”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Shake-  
speare's., Ri-  
chard III. -  
Act ii. Sc. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Dryden  
“Æsop's  
Fables.”

<sup>2</sup> note in  
Appendix on  
Clarence and  
Burdett.

Time has dimmed, well nigh obliterated the brighter  
lights and traits of his character — formed of more plastic  
clay — “porcelain clay of human nature,”<sup>2</sup> cast in less  
“iron” mould than his brazen compeers — fragile vase,  
battered, and bruised, crushed in the collision — we  
discern at once its high capabilities, its marring desti-  
nies. Hence, impulsive, fickle, rash, wayward, weak if  
he were, a breath sufficed to kindle the nobler flame  
within — alabaster lamp glowing through every vein of its  
translucent substance, the soul of Clarence shone out upon  
the black and troubled darkness of the night.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Byron's  
“Childe  
Harold,”  
Canto III.

“And this is in the night, most glorious night,  
Thou wert not sent for slumber”<sup>4</sup>



Of the soul, blazing "Torch," lighted at the sacred "Fire."

"Like an hearth of fire among the wood and like a torch of fire in a sheath,"<sup>1</sup> self-ignited, self-immolated, self-consumed. <sup>1</sup> Zechariah.

"Dull, sullen prisoner in the body's cave,  
Dim lights of life that burn a length of years,  
Useless unseen, as lamps in sepulchre.,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Pope's  
"Elegy on an  
Unfortunate  
Lady. "

Such was not the "Sweet Clarence" of our race, nor indeed of Shakespeare.<sup>3</sup> <sup>3</sup> Shakespeare

*Warw.* "Welcome, sweet Clarence, my daughter shall be thine." \* \* \*

*Edw. IV.* "Thanks, noble Clarence : worthy brother, thanks."

*Ricd. Duke of Glouc.* "Do not hear him plead.  
For Clarence is well-spoken and perhaps  
May move your heart to pity if you mark him. . . .

Who knows not that the gentle Duke is dead."

Are one and all suggestive of his natural temperament ; the traditional loveableness investing the last "idol,"<sup>4</sup> to whom the "eyes" of the "people" (those "Argus" and "Protean" eyes) instinctively turned, and on whom they loved to dwell — "George of Clarence" — "the good Duke."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Note in  
Appendix.

Is there no "reversion" in the sphere of "History and of Thought?

<sup>5</sup> Note in  
Appendix on  
George Plan-  
tagenet, Duke  
of Clarence.

"No bright reversion in the sky,"

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah xiv. in our fallen "firmament,"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Pope's  
"Elegy on an  
Unfortunate  
Lady."

For those who  
"Greatly think or bravely die?"<sup>2</sup>

*Son.* "Good grandam, tell us, is our father dead?"

*Duchess.* "No, boy."

*Daughter.* "Why do you weep so oft, and beat your breast,  
And cry — *O Clarence, my unhappy son.*"<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Shakespeare

*Son.* "Why do you look on us and shake your head,  
And call us—orphans, wretches, cast-aways,  
If that our noble father be alive?"

*Duch.* "It were lost sorrow to wail one that's lost."

*Son.* "Then, grandam, you conclude that he is dead.  
The king, my uncle, is to blame for this.  
God will revenge it, whom I will importune  
With earnest prayers all to that effect."

*Dau.* "And so will I."

*Children.* "Ah for our father, for our dear lord Clarence  
.... What stay had we but Clarence, and he's gone.  
.... Were never orphans had so dear a loss."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> "Richard III"  
Act ii Sc. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Henry Tudor  
Earl of Richmond.

<sup>6</sup> Hallam

"Constitutional History of  
England."

Bosworth came,<sup>5</sup> One "usurper" dethroned another,  
"A contest between one usurper and another,"<sup>6</sup> The great  
Dynasty is numbered with the Past.

### CHAPTER III.

"TAKE thou away from me the noise of thy songs"<sup>1</sup> discordant sounds, like "sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh;"<sup>2</sup> for "I will not hear the melody of thy viols:" were that "festal strain" the "Music of the Spheres,"<sup>3</sup> it could not in our mortal ears overpower the "roll" of those ebbing "waters," that once "mighty stream," those "dread" and cavernous "echoes" upon "Tower Hill."

"The voices of the dead  
Sound like a distant' torrents fall."<sup>4</sup>

And

"The far roll  
Of your departing voices is the knoll  
Of what in me is sleepless."<sup>5</sup>  
"Dread 'echoes' from thy 'steep'"<sup>6</sup>  
"The cataracts blow their trumpets from the steep."  
"I hear the choes through the mountains throng,"<sup>7</sup>  
Ye "mountains of my native land:"<sup>8</sup>

The "winds" come to me from the "Realms of Sleep:,"  
for so

"He giveth His Beloved Sleep."<sup>9</sup>

No "low melodious thunder," "meet for a Poet's mind,"<sup>10</sup> is there; from no "brain" of the "purple mountain" is that "Fountain" drawn.

"In the middle leaps a Fountain;"

<sup>1</sup> Amos.

<sup>2</sup> "Hamlet,"

<sup>3</sup> Wordsworth

<sup>4</sup> Byron's  
"Isles of  
Greece."

"Don Juan."

<sup>5</sup> Byron's  
"Childe  
Harold."

<sup>6</sup> Wordsworth's  
"Ode to  
Immortality."

Henry  
Taylor's  
"Philip Van  
Arteveldt."

<sup>7</sup> Wordsworth's  
"Ode to  
Immortality."

<sup>8</sup> Henry  
Taylor's "P.  
V. Arteveldt."

<sup>9</sup> Psalm  
cxxvii.

<sup>10</sup> Tennyson.

<sup>1</sup> "Othello." "Fountain" from the which my current runs;"<sup>1</sup> "Fountain" of our "Being." ever-bubbling "Fount" of "Blood."

<sup>2</sup> Genesis. Shall not its "cry," the "cry of Blood,"<sup>2</sup> arise? The "voice of thy brother's blood crieth it not unto me from the ground," was it not wrung? "Just judgment of God,"<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Words of Katharine of Aragon. See Southey and Strickland. from the conscience-stricken lips of Katharine of Aragon: well knew she the price of that scorned, once sorely coveted hand — fatal marriage bond — signed and sealed

"In Blood."

"Hast thou killed, and also taken possession?" asked the Prophet Elijah of the Israelitish Monarch as he "found him in the "vineyard" of "Naboth the Jezreelite;" ancient estate and "Inheritance of his Fathers."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Book of Kings,

The Tudor (Henry Tudor Earl of Richmond, Henry VII.) reversed the Deed.

"Master of the country by force, any question about right he dismissed as irrelevant:"<sup>5</sup> the "Crown" he grasped obtained from the "Parliament" a "Declaration," and tottering beneath its weight, "Nul Droit,"<sup>6</sup> stood forth — "like Napoleon (I.)" to the bewildered gaze of Europe — "King — by the Grace of God."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Bergen-roth, State Calendars, Letters in Record Office: Vol. I., 1861-70.

<sup>6</sup> P. de Comines.

Edward Plantagenet, "Orphan" of "Clarence" —

"A man's foes shall be they of his own household"—<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Bergen-roth. State Calendar, &c.

<sup>8</sup> Gospel of S. Matthew.

he immured for life, "robbed and spoiled,"<sup>9</sup> and finally slaughtered—

<sup>9</sup> Isaiah.

<sup>10</sup> Lines in the Tower, Tychdoke. (Trench's

"I trod the earth and knew it was my tomb,  
And now I die."<sup>10</sup>

"Household Book of English Poetry."

"Shut out," for ever "shut out" upon earth from human joys and human griefs, "from all that teaches brotherhood

to man;<sup>1</sup> his very fate unknown, long a "profound State secret"<sup>2</sup> "lone Prisoner in the Tower," . . . "weary life of a long imprisonment, often and renewed fears of — Death?" **More** — far more

"Done to death by barbarous hands,"<sup>3</sup>

he "saw the gusty shadow sway,"<sup>4</sup> . . . the "shadow, of the "Hedsman" fell upon "his" bed, across "his brow."

Deprived of his "Birthright" — "Birthright" common to the "Sons of Men," debarred from "Liberty"<sup>5</sup> —

"Freedom is a noble thing!"<sup>6</sup>

for no other crime than that he was "born" — for no other offence "than being the only male Plantagenet at that time living and consequently the most rightful heir to the throne, murdered to secure the shaking throne of Henry VII."<sup>7</sup> — who shall unlock the key-cold"<sup>8</sup> "secrets of the grave."<sup>9</sup>

"Without hope of change,

In sleep 'he' seem'd to walk forlorn,

Till cold winds woke the grey-eyed morn;"<sup>10</sup>

his last — (November 21—9th—1499.)

"With one black shadow"

At its feet, the slow Procession moved."<sup>11</sup>

"Old face glimmer'd through the doors;  
Old footsteps trod the upper floors;  
Old voices called 'him' from without.

<sup>1</sup> S. T. Coleridge on Georgiana Spencer Duchess of Devonshire.

<sup>2</sup> Strickland's "Queens."

Edward Plantagenet.

<sup>3</sup> Shakespeare Francis Bacon on Edward

Plantagenet.

<sup>4</sup> Tennyson's "Mariana

Moated Grange."

<sup>5</sup> Fraser's Magazine

(on Edward Plantagenet.)

<sup>6</sup> Barbour ("Specimens

of English Poetry.")

<sup>7</sup> Dugdale's Baronage,

(in Edgar's "Wars of the

Roses.")

<sup>8</sup> Froude's "Henry VIII"

on Edward Plantagenet.

<sup>9</sup> Shakespeare

<sup>10</sup> Tennyson.

<sup>11</sup> aut.

But, 'sometimes,' in the 'dubious light,'  
An image seem'd to pass the door,  
To look into 'his' eyes and say,  
But thou shalt be alone no more"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ante,  
" Mariana in  
the South "

" Tower-Hill"—fatal mound—is in sight—" to die"—  
and Life was yet before him.

"I was cut off from hope in that sad place,  
Which yet to name my spirit loathes and fears;"<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Tennyson's  
" Dream of  
Fair Women "

And darkly rising through the "gloom" of "memory," "flin-  
ging the gloom of yesternight on the "black day."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Tennyson's  
" Ode to  
Memory. "

"As in a dream dimly I could descry,  
The stern usurper 'King,' with wolfish eyes,  
Waiting to see me die.'<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

"The bright death quivered at the victim's throat,  
Touch'd and and knew no more.'<sup>1</sup>

Whose whisper ran upon the midnight air? what subtle  
Fiend hath "reasoned" in a yielding ear—"This is the Heir,  
come let us kill him, and the Inheritance shall be ours?"<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Gospel of  
S. Mark.

"Ye Towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,  
With many a foul and midnight murder fed."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Gray.

how look "ye" in the Dawn—<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Max  
Müller.

"Pale Phantoms brood within these guarded Towers,  
. . . . The dizziness of horror swims my head.  
D'ye see those yonder sitting on the towers,  
Like dreams their figures, . . . .  
Blood-red is their hair."<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Æschylus  
" Aga-  
memnon. "

Plantagenet—

“Murder’d by some kinsman false.”

Flushed with success, lulled by opiates, Henry (VII) quafed the full draught of the “Cup” of Power.

“Thou hast a charmed cup, O Fame,  
A draught that mantles high.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hemans.

And long revelled in the fruits of his sin: but—

“Darkly through the palace gloom  
Shall stalk a ghostly thing.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Bulwer’s  
Translation  
of “Agamemnon.”

His “hour” came, beset by “terrors”<sup>3</sup> before him rose his “ghostly enemy.”

<sup>3</sup> Hume  
on Henry VII

“Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?”<sup>4</sup> and his “iniquity,” it answered him —“I have found thee.” Despairingly he sought for “Peace;” sought it in costly fane, in chanted orison, Peace, Peace—but “there was no Peace.”<sup>5</sup> Not with fond shekels of the tested gold<sup>6</sup> could “Heaven” be propitiated. “True Prayers” might “enter,” for “there is mercy with Thee, therefore shalt Thou be feared,”<sup>7</sup> “Peace to his soul if God’s good pleasure be;”<sup>8</sup> yet, —God preserve us from the judgment, of the “Pharisee”<sup>9</sup>— how should the “Prayers” be “true,” the repentance real, which could leave uncanceled a legacy of crime.<sup>10</sup> Apt Disciple of a Master in craft Henry (VIII), trod but too faithfully in the path chalked out for him, scarce mounted on the throne, “his feet were swift”—hasted—“to shed blood.”<sup>11</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Book of  
Kings.  
Catechism.

<sup>5</sup> Ezekiel xiii.

<sup>6</sup> Shakespeare’s  
“Measure  
for Measure.”

<sup>7</sup> Psalm xxx.,  
cxxx.

<sup>8</sup> Henry VI.

<sup>9</sup> Gospel of  
St. Luke,  
chap. xviii.

<sup>10</sup> Note on  
Earl of  
Suffolk.

<sup>11</sup> Psalms.

<sup>12</sup> Brewer’s  
Introduction  
to “State  
Papers,  
Henry VIII.”

See him (Henry VIII.) in the terrible drama, now first fully revealed. (Edward Stafford third Duke of Buckingham From first to last it is the “King himself” (Henry VIII.).<sup>12</sup>

"It seems to me unquestionable that it was the King himself who was most active in the prosecutions of the Duke; not active only but as Shakespeare describes him, fully convinced beforehand of his guilt, and resolved on his condemnation."

And again:—

"On the back of a private letter, . . . showing that the King had already made up his mind as to the Duke's guilt and condemnation."

"The King is convinced"—so run these fragmentary notices—"that Buckingham will be found guilty and be condemned by the Lords, and for this matter and for the affairs of Ireland Parliament will be summoned.,, 29th March, 1521.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Introduction,  
J. S. Brewer,  
"Letters  
and Papers,  
&c., &c.,"  
Henry VIII.;"  
(Record  
Office,  
N. 567).

<sup>2</sup> Psalm xxvi.

<sup>3</sup> Note,  
Froude, in  
Appendix

<sup>4</sup> Pope's, Es-  
say-Satires.

The nobler the stem the more certain its fate; the uplifted axe hung suspended. Secure in his "innocency"<sup>2</sup>—(Edward Stafford third Duke)—guiltless victim of a blood-stained Despotism, no thought of danger lay there, but athwart the calm atmosphere gleam the blue flashes.<sup>3</sup>

"The blue lightning while it shines destroys."<sup>4</sup>

"By the King's commandment," revealed the abyss beneath his feet: fifth of his doomed Race, Edward Stafford fell upon "Tower-Hill."

"I shall never sue to the King for life." Mercy to one who knew not what it meant."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Brewer's  
Introduction,  
&c.

The noble-hearted "Brotherhood," the Augustinian Friars, came careless of the "cost," to "anoint" with holy "oil," of Prayer and solemn chant, and consecrated "Rite," "his Body to the Burying." Dan Nicolas Hopkyns, monk of the Charter House—



"The kind-hearted but crazy enthusiast whose idle words had involuntarily wrought his destruction, died broken-hearted after his fall."<sup>1</sup>

Wher were his Peers? Spell — bound, transfixed, as the antlered magnates<sup>2</sup> of the chase; flaring eyeballs straining, nostrils wide distended, on the murky atmosphere the sickening taint of "Blood,"<sup>3</sup> stood the Nobles of the Land—the basilisk glare of the axe, full in sight, threw its chill fascination round them—a forward step, and, suspicion cast cast its blighting glance, baleful hue!

Had they not seen, had not all England heard, how for one whispered word—

"Trust ye not in a Friend,"

the "Head" of Stanley,<sup>4</sup> — he to whom of all men living, the "Tudor" owed his Throne, "a man that had done him service of so high a nature as to save his life and set the Crown upon his head,"<sup>5</sup> — had fallen from off his "shoulders:" And

"Shalt Thou be delivered?" "My heart is disquieted within me, and the fear of death is fallen upon me: fearfulness and trembling are come upon me, and an horrible dread hath overwhelmed me."<sup>6</sup>

"Dicit quod culpabilis est."

One by one each gave in his scroll.<sup>7</sup> What, meanwhile, did "King Henry?" His victim slain,

"My guiltless blood shall e'en cry out against them."<sup>8</sup>

"His Highness grew fresh and merry," and at the suggestion of Wolsey set "condolences" to the "widow and her son."<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Brewer's Introduction, "State Papers, on the Third Duke of Buckingham."

<sup>2</sup> Scrope on "Red Deer."

<sup>3</sup> "Macbeth," Act iv. "Murder'd deer."

<sup>4</sup> Sir Wm. Stanley, beheaded by Henry VII;

<sup>5</sup> Francis Bacon, "Life of Henry VII.," in Collins's "Peerage"

<sup>6</sup> Psalm iv.

<sup>7</sup> Brewer's "State Papers."

<sup>8</sup> Shakespeare

<sup>9</sup> Brewer's "State Papers;" Henry VIII. (Edward Stafford, third Duke of Buckingham).

## CHAPTER IV.

<sup>1</sup> Congreve      THE "Temple of the Dead,"<sup>1</sup> like the royal House of the  
<sup>2</sup> Æschylus      Atridæ, "the floor is all in blood;"<sup>2</sup> for "Time, war, flood,  
     " Aga      and fire have dealt upon its pride."<sup>3</sup> "The sword shall never  
     memnon "      depart from thy house,"<sup>4</sup> — stern prediction of the Israeli-  
<sup>3</sup> Byron's      tish prophet, the din of swords is ever in our ears, the fatal  
     " Childe      axe gleams ever in our sight.  
     Harold. "     

<sup>4</sup> Book of  
     King.

"Forms that passed at windows, and on roofs  
     Of marble palaces,  
     Corpses across the threshold."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Tennyson's  
     "Dream of  
     Fair Women"

But should a momentary revulsion prompt us to turn  
     aside, the eloquent words of the great statesman and orator  
     might re-assure us; for here

"In these most disastrous chances of moving accidents  
     By flood and fire,"<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Shakespeare

<sup>7</sup> Guizot, La  
     Préface  
     " L'Amour  
     dans le  
     Mariage. ",  
     Paris, 1864

We find what in its intensity of interest surpasses all else

"Le charme Souverain, le charme de la Réalité."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Preface to  
     a " Book of  
     Devotion.

If, then, the scaffold has but a "dull hatefulness"<sup>8</sup> for  
     those who have not watched beside the sufferer in his cell,  
     nor tracked his footsteps along his thorny path,—“the steep

<sup>9</sup> " Hamlet. "      and thorny path,"<sup>9</sup> from the prison to the grave:

<sup>10</sup> " Hymnal  
     Noted, " on  
     Passion.

"From pain to pain, from woe to woe,  
     With loving hearts and footsteps slow,  
     To Calvary with Christ we go." <sup>10</sup>

We at least, "inheritors" of their "fesh and blood,"<sup>1</sup> may not shrink from their bitter trial. "Ours is a yet deeper interest;" rather let us "draw near" with "reverence," "gathering up" the "fragments" that "remain,"<sup>2</sup>—their lives, last words, acts, and deeds; for "Precious," it is written, — "precious" in other "sight" than ours — "Precious in the sight of the Lord" is the "death of His saints."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hebrews.

<sup>2</sup> S. John's Gospel.

<sup>3</sup> Psalm cxvi.

The nearer we approach this great shrine,

"Glorious remnant of a Gothic pile,  
Whilst yet the Church was Rome's,"<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Byron's  
"Don Juan."

in higher and sharper relief stands forth, from amidst a kindred group, truncated pillars, decapitated monuments of Tudor barbarism its dominant central figure:

Within a higher niche alone"<sup>5</sup>

discrowned,

<sup>5</sup> Byron's  
"Don Juan"

"She made the earth below seem holy ground"<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

enshrined,

"Her wreck a glory, and her ruin graced  
With an immaculate charm that cannot be defaced"<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Byron's  
"Childe  
Harold."

the sainted form of

Margaret Plantagenet.

"Hid are the Saints of God,  
Uncertified by high angelic sign."<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Newman's  
"Lyra  
Apostolica,"

<sup>1</sup> Coleridge's  
"Schiller's  
Wallenstein"

Yes, "Well and truly did'st thou say"<sup>1</sup> so, poet!

Nor look nor tone revealeth aught,  
Save woman's quietness of thought,  
And yet around her is a light  
Of inward majesty and might,

Early married to Sir Richard Pole, or De la Pole,  
(cousin of Henry VII. — their mothers were halvesisters,) a  
"valiant and expert commander, a person much accom-  
plisht,"<sup>2</sup> She

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale's  
"Baronage."

"Lived and loved,  
And that was her day."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Coleridge's  
"Schiller's  
Wallestein."

"Day of grace," — "Empire's golden rod," — vanished —  
it "returns not." Hers but the

<sup>4</sup> Newman's  
"Lyra  
Apostolica."

"Unbought air, earth's parent sod,  
And the sun's smile benign."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.  
<sup>6</sup> words

of Henry VIII,  
quoted by  
Cardinal Pole

She "gleams amid the night,"<sup>5</sup> — dwelt in "that content sur-  
passing wealth," a "Saint,"<sup>6</sup>

Froude's  
"Henry VIII."

"In meditation found

<sup>7</sup> Shelley's  
Lines,  
"Dejection,  
Naples."

And walked with inward glory crowned."<sup>7</sup>

Her ancestral title of "Salisbury" restored, (on Petition  
— Henry Tudor, VII.)

<sup>8</sup> Note in  
Appendix.  
Froude's  
Henry VIII.

"It does not seem that the Countess thought at any time of  
reviving her own pretensions."<sup>8</sup>

But

<sup>9</sup> "Othello."

"Who can control his fate?"<sup>9</sup>

The Tudor blood-hounds on her track, with “undaunted haughtiness,” the “Last” of her name and race,<sup>1</sup> stood “at bay.”<sup>2</sup>

Interrogated at Warblington, Emsworth Hants,<sup>3</sup> A. D. 1538 — Arrested on suspicion—“kept” under “surveillance” by Lord Southampton, at Cowdray he reports:

- <sup>1</sup> Froude’s  
“Henry VIII.”  
<sup>2</sup> Scrope on  
“Red Deer.”  
<sup>3</sup> Murray’s  
Handbook,  
“Hants.”

“Surely there hath not been seen or heard of a woman so earnest, manlike in countenance, so fierce in gesture as in words.... We have dealt with such an one” (the Earl said), “as men have not dealt with to-fore. We may rather call her a strong and constant man than a woman.”

“Fierce,” — “earnest,” — was it strange? The “First-born”<sup>4</sup> in the “snare,” — herself in “peril among false brethren”<sup>5</sup> — from the hand of strange children — the peril of the sword.”<sup>6</sup> — “Out of weakness made strong,”<sup>7</sup> “Minion” of the “Tudor,”<sup>8</sup> how should “men” such as you have “dealed” with “such an one.”<sup>9</sup>

- <sup>4</sup> Exodus.  
<sup>5</sup> Psalms.  
<sup>6</sup> Ephesians  
<sup>7</sup> Hebrews.  
<sup>8</sup> note,  
Hallam on the  
“Minions of  
Henry VIII.”  
<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

“She at seventy years of age” (says Ritson), “without any legal process, and for no other crime than her relation to the crown, was beheaded in the Tower by that sanguinary tyrant Henry VIII. Her son, Lord Montague, had been put to death in the same manner, and for the same crime.”

“The Chapel and monument, curiously made of Caen Stone, of the Priory Church, Christchurch, Hants,” — prepared by herself in life for her burial, — “We have caused to be defaced and all the arms and badges to be delete:”<sup>10</sup>

wrote the Commissioners for the Suppression of Monastic Houses.

“Inhabitress,” “of Lebanon,”<sup>11</sup> “that maketh thy nest in

- <sup>10</sup> Murray’s  
Handbook,  
“Hants.”  
<sup>11</sup> Marginal,  
Jeremiah  
xxii., xxiv.,  
xxvi.

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah.

<sup>2</sup> Froude  
(in Appendix)

"Her only  
brother had  
been

murdered,"

(Edward  
Plantagenet

by Henry

Tudor-

VII.) See Dr.  
Pusey, 1865,

"Iron grasp  
of the

Tudors,"

"Tyrant

Tudors,"

Sir.

Roundel

Palmer,

House of

Commons,

1869.

<sup>3</sup> Book of  
Job—Burial

Office.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm ciii.

<sup>5</sup> Æschylus,

"Aga-

memnon."

<sup>6</sup> Craik's

„Romance of  
the Peerage"

the cedars." . . . . "As a wandering bird cast out of the nest" . . . . "pangs fell upon thee."<sup>1</sup> . . . . "We have heard the fame thereof: Our hands wax feeble, anguish hath taken hold of us." Yea, "I have heard a voice, the voice of the daughter of Zion, that bewaileth herself, that spreadeth her hands, saying, Woe is me now, for my soul is wearied because of murderers."<sup>2</sup>

She came "up as a flower,"<sup>3</sup> and was "cut down;" the "flower thereof falleth, the grace of the fashion of it perisheth, the wind passeth over it, and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more."<sup>4</sup> The gleaming axe has twice fallen upon that "mangled" form, a fearful doom her "mangled body shows,"

"These passages of death,

A block stands within the guarded gates,"

There whilom stood "the Altar of my sire."

"It waits for me upon its edge to die,

Stagger'd with blows, in hot-red spouting blood."<sup>5</sup>

Her "blood" was "too red"<sup>6</sup> for "tyrants" on the throne.

"I was born so high,

Our eyrie buildeth in the cedar's top,

And dallies with the wind and scorns the sun."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Shakespeare's

„Richard

III.

<sup>8</sup> Psalms

<sup>9</sup> History  
of England —  
Hume

In no "child of man" could she "put her trust."<sup>8</sup> Her father murdered, her mother poisoned, her brother and her son beheaded, the "Last of the line of Plantagenet"<sup>9</sup> fell upon "Tower Hill," — "stands" before the "Altar," unapproa-

chable<sup>1</sup> by crime and guilt. "Angelic spirits" guard the  
"Mount"<sup>2</sup> — Holy Mount of "Transfiguration."

<sup>1</sup> Scrope  
on "Red Deer  
at bay."  
<sup>2</sup> Exodus

"Posted along the haunted garden's bound,  
Angelic forms abide."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Newman,  
"Lyra Aposto-  
lica."

She

"Met the tyrants brandish'd steel;  
. . . . Bow'd her neck the death to feel."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Bischof  
Heber's  
"Hymn"

See,

"Day glimmers on the dying and the dead."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Byron's  
"Lara."

"Day dawn upon the mountain's side."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Sir Walter  
Scott's  
"Marmion."

Grisly Mound of Death, "Tumuli" of the "Slain:"  
"There England, lay thy "Royal Rose,"  
"White Rose of York,"

"A broken stem and mournful flower."

<sup>7</sup> Sir Walter  
Scott's  
"Marmion."

Yet "look not" eastward "with upbraiding eye,"

"View not that corpse mistrustfully,  
Defaced and mangled thought it be."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Word-  
sworth's (Boy  
of Egremont)  
"Force of  
Prayer."

A "Lifeless corse,"<sup>8</sup> a "headless carcase," and a "nameless  
thing."<sup>9</sup> She "saw the wreck" the "tyrant" wroyght.

<sup>9</sup> Æschylus,  
Agamemnon,  
Transl.

"Sad survivor . . . all are gone"<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Sir Walter  
Scott's  
"Marmion."

The scaffold welters in "the first-born's" blood.

<sup>1</sup> Byron on  
Kirke White

"Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Book of  
Samuel.  
<sup>3</sup> Revelation ii.

Yet "Blessed — thrice blessed" in the bitterness of death,<sup>2</sup>  
"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown  
of Life."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Exodus  
iv.

"Persecuted" here, the "angels met" her "in the  
Mount of God, and kissed" her.<sup>4</sup>  
"Blessed," yea "Blessed, for Thy Name's sake."

"Save me, O God, for Thy Name's Sake, and avenge me in  
Thy Strength. . . .

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxxv.,  
liv.

"For strangers are risen up against me; and tyrants i which  
have not God before their eyes seek after my soul. . . .

<sup>6</sup> Motte of  
the Countess  
of Salisbury  
(Margaret  
Plantagenet),  
in the Chapel  
of the Priory,  
Christchurch  
Hants."

Awake and stand up to judge my quarrel: avenge Thou my  
cause, my God and my Lord."<sup>5</sup>

"Spes mea in Deo est."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Ancient  
Greek Frag-  
ment, "Isido-  
rus of Ægea."  
Herbert,  
"Royal Acca-  
demy," 1869.)

"Stop, you fellow, those cattle; the raised ground is a tomb:  
and draw out the coulter of your plough, for you are disturbing  
ashes. And upon dust of this kind pour out not the seed of wheat."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Psalms  
<sup>9</sup> Epistle to  
the Hebrews.

Neither its husks nor its chaff, "but of tears;" yea,  
"sow in tears,"<sup>8</sup> pour out thy soul in prayers and sup-  
plications, with strong crying and tears, unto Him that is  
able to save "from death,"<sup>9</sup> A martyr's "tomb" is there,  
the Holy Places"<sup>10</sup> of our Race.

<sup>10</sup> Psalms.  
Stanley's "Si-  
naid and Pa-  
lestine."

"O cross no more the main,  
Wandering so wild and vain  
To count the reeds that tremble in the wind



On listless dalliance bound . . . .  
From robes of Tyrian dye . . . .”<sup>1</sup>

“Gorgeous” hues, a “purple robe”, with “royal purple  
dight,” the “Royal Banners” forward go,” and floating  
“widely flung”

“Thy Blood-red Banner streams afar.”<sup>3</sup>  
“O . . . let us come before the Lord<sup>4</sup>  
In robes of innocence arrayed.”

White Rose of York dyed “purple” in thy Blood ; “Honour’s  
purple meed,” the “Crown” of “Martyrdom,” the “sha-  
dows fall.”<sup>5</sup>

“With beating hearts we roam the haunted ground,”

The “shadows fall” around the mound of Death, the  
“mighty dead.”<sup>7</sup>

“Where’er we roam ’tis haunted holy ground ;  
No earth of thine is lost in vulgar mould ;  
But one vast realm of wonder spreads around,  
Till the sense ache with gazing to behold.”<sup>8</sup>

“Jealous and tender are we of the reputation of our  
ancestors.”<sup>9</sup>

“Tis a mad world, my masters;”<sup>10</sup>

but “Jests” are in truth “out of season” here.<sup>11</sup>

“He jest at scars that never felt a wound;”<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Keble’s  
“Christian  
Year.”

<sup>2</sup> S. Luke.  
“Hymnal  
Noted.” Pas-  
sion Sunday.

<sup>3</sup> Bishop He-  
ber’s Hymn.

<sup>4</sup> Paschal

<sup>5</sup> Keble’s  
“Christian  
Year.”

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., on  
Charles I.

<sup>7</sup> The  
“Odyssey.

<sup>8</sup> Byron’s  
“Childe, Ha-  
rold.”

<sup>9</sup> King-  
sley’s ‘Miscel-  
lanies.”

<sup>10</sup>Shakespeare

<sup>11</sup> S. Paul.

<sup>12</sup>“Romeo and  
Juliet.”

the "wound" is yet fresh: shall it go unstanched?

"Oh God, what a wounded name  
Things standing thus unknown shall live behind me."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Hamlet."  
Shakespeare.

Does a great historian, "great men jest at saints, 'tis wit in them" — of the nineteenth century, avow himself before his Age and Country — Apologist of Murder, on the strength of a doubtful adverb? a "Perhaps" and a "Possibly:"<sup>2</sup> shall he "cast" Doubt and Distrust, "Shame and Reproach"<sup>3</sup> upon that stainless 'memory? stainless as her own "White Rose," "badge" of the "House of York."

<sup>2</sup> J. A.  
Froude's  
"Henry VIII,"  
on Margaret  
Plantagenet.

<sup>3</sup> Psalms

"The last provocation which sealed her fate was perhaps an act of her own; perhaps it was the precipitate zeal of her friends perhaps, like her brother Edward Plantagenet, she had committed only the fresh crime of continuing to be dangerous. Be it as it may . . . the grey head of the Countess of Salisbury fell upon the scaffold on the fatal green within the Tower. . . To condemn is easy, instinctive, and possibly right."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> J. A.  
Froude.

"Possibly right," "crime," "the fresh crime of continuing to be dangerous," "dangerous?"

<sup>5</sup> Hen. Taylor  
Philip Van  
Arteveld, 'Lay  
of Leonore.'

"Too high, too grave, too large, too deep,"<sup>5</sup>

her "name" "could neither rest nor sleep, and so it tired" them, and they "sought" — what "sought" they? "to destroy me without a cause; yea even without a cause have they made a pit for my soul."<sup>6</sup> "Sought" "false witness... took counsel against"<sup>7</sup> her "to put" her "to death." "False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I

<sup>6</sup> Psalms.

<sup>7</sup> S. Matthew  
xxvi.

knew not." "They hated me without a cause."<sup>1</sup> The "cause!" <sup>1</sup> Psalms.

"It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul."  
"Let me not name it to you, you chaste stars,"<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup> 'Othello. "

for contamination lurks along the "crafty serpent's trail."<sup>3</sup> It is the cause" instinct with the" issues of life and death." Shall not this great "cause" be heard? Plantagenet, you stand "attainted" of "treason," "high treason," against the "majesty" of "England;" plead you "guilty" or "not guilty." <sup>3</sup> "Hymnal Noted."

"The law is open, and there are deputies,"<sup>4</sup> skilled disputants, "let them implead one another," for it was not a "perhaps," but a certainty."<sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> Acts. <sup>5</sup> J. A. Froude's "Essays on Great Subjects."

The prosecution closes, The counsel for the Crown :

"Thou dost thy message bravely and in terms  
Becoming well the sender and the sent."<sup>6</sup> <sup>6</sup> Translation, Æschylus, 'Prometheus,'

The Court? reserves the Court its judgment . . . "And senates heard before they judged a cause."<sup>7</sup> But "let them implead one another;" so ran the "dictum" of the Ephesian,"<sup>8</sup> "Keeper of the Records." Where then is the "*Defence?*" <sup>7</sup> Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes." <sup>8</sup> Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible."

"What silent still, and silent all?"<sup>9</sup> <sup>9</sup> Byron, "Isles of Greece."

Is there neither "appeal" nor "appellant?" "None calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth."<sup>10</sup> The lists stand open, does no combatant appear?" Shall "judgment" go by "default?" Is it come to this?"<sup>11</sup> <sup>10</sup> Isaiah. <sup>11</sup> "Othello."

"A che tacere  
Il simular che giova? e che di meglio  
Ne ritrarrei. . . .

Un sol remedio

A chi speme non have è disperarsi."<sup>1</sup>

[The only hope of safety is despair.] Even so.

"Soft you, a word or two before you go."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Virgil's *Eneid*, "Anni-bal Caro.

<sup>2</sup> "Othello."

An "appellant" rises, the challenge is accepted, the "glove" is picked up, though it be by the un trained, unskilled "hand of a woman."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Book of Judges.

I "mock" not. "No, by this hand."<sup>4</sup> "Unnatural were the drops,"<sup>5</sup> "dear as the ruddy drops that warm this heart,"<sup>6</sup> should I not "know" thee, "bleeding heart,"<sup>7</sup> within thy "Bloody Tower."<sup>8</sup> Should my pale cold cowardice first help to wound thy "noble" breast? Shall I

<sup>4</sup> "Hamlet."  
<sup>5</sup> Shakespeare

<sup>6</sup> Gray.

<sup>7</sup> Do.

<sup>8</sup> Tower of London; the 'Blood Tower,

"Bend low, and in a bondman's key, with bated breath and whispering humbleness,"<sup>9</sup>

say this:

<sup>9</sup> "Hamlet."

"Whate'er be thy intents,  
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,  
That I will speak to thee,"<sup>9</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Lord Southampton, on Margaret Plantagenet.

<sup>11</sup> "Hamlet."

<sup>12</sup> Shakesp.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Book of Kings.

all ye whose "common theme is death of fathers," traitor's doom. an "arrant traitress,"<sup>10</sup> and "this must be so"—

"I'll speak to thee, though Hell itself should gape, and bid me hold my peace."<sup>11</sup>

"I am arm'd" "thrice arm'd"; "thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just,"<sup>12</sup> "arm'd in my silence still." Our "spirits are in arms,"<sup>13</sup>

"Thou didst it secretly,"<sup>14</sup> "Tudor" king, "byways and crooked paths" were thine; by fraud and treachery, secret

plottings, "attainders," murders; by "false witness," base evasions, lying charges:

"Thou didst it."<sup>1</sup>

The righteous perisheth and no man layeth it to heart,"<sup>2</sup> "Spirits and souls of the righteous,"<sup>3</sup> your "souls" are in he "hands of God," and there shall "no torment touch them,"<sup>4</sup> "they are in peace," but your "blood," "their blood" is yet upon the earth, "innocent blood," "blood of the slain,"<sup>5</sup> it "crieth from the ground" "out of the dust,"<sup>6</sup>

"Abel's blood for vengeance pleaded to the skies."<sup>7</sup> Secretly," "thou didst it secretly," her "blood" "Set upon the top of the rock,"<sup>8</sup> shattered mound of death, is "risen up in judgment with the men of this generation, and shall condemn them,"<sup>9</sup> the "cry" of "blood" blood of Margaret Plantagenet "rises" "from out" the "tomb" a "living voice,"

"Resurgam"—confronts the "accuser," repels the "slander," "slander whose edge is sharper than the sword," flings back the falsehood, "a thing devised by the enemy,"<sup>10</sup> Tudor "lie," "refuge of lies,"<sup>11</sup> retorts the charge, and proclaims the "treason" in the "sight of this sun;" for "thou didst it secretly, but I will do this thing before all Israel," "and in the sight of this sun."<sup>12</sup>

The deep ineradicable distrust, from first to last, of the "family of Tudor," "know you not that I am Richard?"<sup>13</sup> the barbarous policy pursued by Henry VII. and his son and successor Henry VIII., in what did it originate? More than three hundred years have rolled by since then; successive generations have questioned each its predecessor, with a keener, an ever-growing, more absorbing interest; scanned with a closer scrutiny that black impenetrable "pit," "pit of corruption," wherein were "cast out," "out" of the "grave"

<sup>1</sup> ante, Brewer's "Introduction to State Papers"

Notes in Appendix.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah.

<sup>3</sup> Benedicite.

<sup>4</sup> Book of Wisdom.

<sup>5</sup> Moses' Song.

<sup>6</sup> Isaiah.

<sup>7</sup> "Hymnal Noted."

<sup>8</sup> Ezekiel

<sup>9</sup> Gospel of S. Matt.

<sup>10</sup> Shakespeare "Richard III."

<sup>11</sup> Isaiah.

<sup>12</sup> Book of Kings.

<sup>13</sup> „Words of Queen Elizabeth on Play of Richard II. "

- “like an abominable branch, and as the raiment of those that hare slain, thrust through with a sword, that go down to the stones of the pit as a carcase trodden under feet,”<sup>1</sup> the murdered “scions” of the “kings of the nations” the “brother” and the “sister,” those “chief ones of the earth” for whom none dared mourn nor “lament,” saying, “Alas, my brother! or, Ah, sister!” “Ah, Lord!” or “ah his glory!” They “lie,” “all the kings of the nations,”<sup>2</sup> “even all of them lie in glory every one in his own house,”<sup>3</sup> but thou, “all guiltless of thy country’s blood,”<sup>4</sup> thou shalt not “be joined with them in burial.”<sup>5</sup>
- “How art thou fallen from heaven,”<sup>6</sup> O fallen race, “Day-star of the morning!” thou that “shouldst sit also upon the mount of the congregation in the sides of the north,” “how is the staff broken and the sceptre of the rulers,” “how art thou persecuted, and none hindereth,” cut “down to the ground,” . . . laid down. . . brought down to hell....to the sides of the pit. . . cut off both name and remnant. . . . led to the “slaughter” . . . drawn and “cast forth” beyond the “gates of death”<sup>7</sup> “and they that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee and consider thee,” but if the “eye saw,” and the “ear heard,”<sup>8</sup> and the heart divined the leaden secret of the “prison-house,” the “stammering lip” recoiled, the tongue refused its utterance; it “opened not the house of his prisoners;” the “grave” lay “a possession for the bitter. . . . swept with the besom of destruction,”<sup>9</sup> a “wilderness,” a dreary waste, a “land of deserts and of pits,” where one false step precipitated the unwary; “a land of drought,” through which filtered no “living stream” from the deep and hidden “well;” “a land of tho shadow of death,”<sup>10</sup> over whose desolation hung a “day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness,” darkness “that may be felt,”<sup>11</sup> “darkness which hateth the light because its deeds were evil;”<sup>12</sup> land that no man
- <sup>1</sup> Isaiah xiv.
- <sup>2</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>3</sup> Book of Kings.
- <sup>4</sup> Gray’s  
“Elegy in  
a Country  
Churchyard.”
- <sup>5</sup> Book of Kings.
- <sup>6</sup> Isaiah.
- <sup>7</sup> Isaiah.
- <sup>8</sup> Book of Job.
- <sup>9</sup> Jeremiah.
- <sup>10</sup> Joel ii.
- <sup>11</sup> Book of Exodus.
- <sup>12</sup> S. John’s Gospel iii.

passed through, and where no man dwelt," for there "lieth waiting secretly, even as a lion lurketh he in his den;"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Psalms.

"Crouching  
Upon his lair, the rolling lion turns,  
And keeps house close"<sup>2</sup>—

<sup>2</sup> Æschylus.  
"Aga-  
memnon."

a "ravenous beast," the false, suspicious"<sup>3</sup> "Tudor," privily in his lurking dens doth he murder the innocent, and "every one that goeth out thence" from the "broad places of his dominion" shall be "torn in pieces."

<sup>3</sup> Note in  
Appendix,  
Lord Russell  
on Tudors,  
16th century.

"The dull earth o'er thee and thy foes around  
Thou sleep'st a silent corse, in funeral fetters wound."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Keble's  
"Christian  
Year."

Victim and assassin, both are gone;

<sup>5</sup> Wordsworth's  
Ode.

"Another race hath been and other palms are won."<sup>5</sup>

Eager yet reverent hands withdraw these "slain"  
In hushed suspense, posterity stands by;<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Nineteenth  
century.  
186—70.

"And the boldest held his breath  
for a time."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Campbell's  
"Battle of  
the Baltic."

Behold

"All in the centre of the choir" "Desormais" knees are bent"  
Before "thee" for "thy" murdered sire, yawns the old mo-  
nument.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Lockhart's  
Spanish  
Ballads,  
"Funeral of  
the Count  
of Saldanha."  
Poem Jadis-  
Desormais  
Mss.

Thy kinsmen of the "Clarence" blood are kneeling at "thy"  
back,

<sup>1</sup> Psalms. "Children's children," "arrows in the hand,"<sup>1</sup> all garbed in weeds of black.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Lockart  
<sup>3</sup> See Lord Orford, royal and noble authors  
Line of Clarence.

They come to make the obsequies of a basely slaughtered "line"

Thou "stoop'st thee" o'er "thy" father's shroud, "thy lips salute the bier;

<sup>4</sup> Psalms.  
Isaiah.

Thou "commun'st" with the corse aloud, as if none else were near.

<sup>5</sup> Psalm xxiii.

<sup>6</sup> Psalms.  
"Veni  
Creator"

Go up, go up, thou blessed ghost, into the hands of God,<sup>4</sup>  
Upheld by His "right hand," "Fear not," "for thou art with me,"<sup>5</sup> "Rod

<sup>7</sup> Book of Ecclesiastes.

<sup>8</sup> Book of Ecclesiastes.

And staff they comfort thee;" lone "spouse," "anointed of the Lord,"<sup>6</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Psalm  
xxii.

In blood of martyrdom. Behold, now is the "silver cord."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Æschylus,  
"Agamemnon."

Unloos'd, "golden bowl," "pitcher broken at the fountain,"<sup>8</sup> "Dust To dust" returns; a "nameless, thing," "Deus"<sup>9</sup> "yet will I trust,"<sup>10</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Psalm, Te Deum. unto

Is not "our trust even in Thee?"<sup>11</sup> The "spirit is gone up Unto Jerusalem "on high," where they that drank the "cup"<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Ecclesiastes  
S. Matthew's Gospel.

Of mortal „ agony "<sup>13</sup> yestreen<sup>14</sup> on Thy "right hand" are "set" The "kingdom of the saints." Art thou not there, Plantagenet? Miserere "Salvator Mundi," "O" mightiest "to save"

<sup>13</sup> Litany,  
<sup>14</sup> Ballad of Sir Patrick Spence.

<sup>15</sup> "Angel" of the presence „ save."

<sup>15</sup> Isaiah.

"Break, break the shattered stave;"

<sup>16</sup> Preface,  
"Morte d'Arthur."  
Genesis of Book Kings

Lo, here, uprear'd, "faire sword"<sup>16</sup> unsheath'd, the "pillar" of thy "grave."



Behold, upon the "breast"<sup>1</sup> oh "slight but certain pledge of crime,"<sup>2</sup> "traced in ineffaceable "characters," "Characters of Hell," the lightning flash<sup>3</sup> of doom has stamped its passage through the "lifeless corse."<sup>4</sup> In "fear." "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth."<sup>5</sup> In "fear." "Fear" the "last of ills."<sup>6</sup> "Fear," the child of doubt, the parent of guilt, "Fear" originating in a secret misgiving, an inward conviction: germ whose growth was "suspicion," its harvest—death.

Long have we "groped" in "darkness;"<sup>7</sup> a ray of light, sunbeam from on high, has at length pierced the dense cobwebs of centuries, and disclosed the yawning gulf below; the caves yield up their longburied "treasures."

"Treasures of Antiquity, laid up in old historic rolls;"<sup>8</sup>

"subterraneous"<sup>9</sup> records of the "past," and the dark broodings and premeditations of "crime"<sup>10</sup> bared to sight are within our hands.

"The earth shall disclose her blood, and no more cover her slain."<sup>11</sup>

"As to the Countess of Salisbury . . . nothing (so runs this remarkable fragment, jotted down by Pace, the king's secretary, in Latin, on the back of a letter received from the Bishop of Worcester, Rome, dated March 29th, 1521.).

"Nothing has yet been decided, on account of her noble birth and many virtues."<sup>12</sup>

"De D'mina Sarum res in disc (eptione) propter nobilitatem et bonitatem illius."

Well might we ask, What need of a decision. The "countess" lived "aloof from political disputes"<sup>13</sup> . . . "in

<sup>1</sup> Shakesp<sup>e</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Byron's "Corsair." Appendix.

<sup>3</sup> Gray's "Bard."

<sup>4</sup> Wordsworth's "Force of Prayer."

Bolton Abbey.

<sup>5</sup> Isaiah.

<sup>6</sup> Ditto

<sup>7</sup> Dryden.

<sup>8</sup> Strickland's "Queens."

<sup>9</sup> Beaumont and Fletcher.

<sup>10</sup> D'Israeli, "Curiosities of Literature"

<sup>11</sup> Isaiah xxvi

<sup>12</sup> Introduction (Brewer's)

"Letters and State Papers"

<sup>13</sup> Temp. Henry VIII.

<sup>1</sup> Froûde's "Henry VIII." Litany. lofty retirement." What offence was hers? what beyond that one "deadly sin,"<sup>1</sup> in the eyes of a "Tudor" king. the life blood in her veins?

<sup>2</sup> ante, Preface, and Craik's "Romance of the Peerage."  
<sup>3</sup> Lord Orford's "Royal and Noble Authors."

"Too red"<sup>2</sup> mortal in others, what was it not in hers, sole representative of the "line of Clarence,"<sup>3</sup> but on the very verge of murder Henry (VIII.), it would seem, wavered and recoiled (1521); not yet was he steeped to the very lips "in blood;" no Anne Boleyn had as yet appealed from earth to heaven—

"To the face of the greater King."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Anne Boleyn's words the message none dared deliver.

"Nothing," we read, "has yet been decided," The "shadow" of her "life," as Hezekiah and Ahaz of old, "went backward," but for a "space," the slaughtered line."<sup>5</sup> Woven with "bloody hands the tissue of thy line"<sup>6</sup> claimed her as its "own," and Margaret,

<sup>5</sup> Note in Appendix.  
<sup>6</sup> Gray's "Bard."

"Last of the line of Plantagenet,"<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Student's Hume's "History of England." was

"Gathered to her fathers."<sup>8</sup> 1541.

<sup>8</sup> Books of Genesis and Kings.

"Blessed" were her last words, "Blessed are those who suffer persecution for righteousness' sake."<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Gospel of S. Cardinal Pole. Dean Hook, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

# NOTES TO CHAPTER SECOND

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## APPENDIX A.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET }  
DUKE OF CLARENCE } 15<sup>th</sup> Century

## APPENDIX B.

### The Warwick Inheritance.

He (Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick and Salisbury the King Maker') counselled and enticed the Duke of Clarence and caused him to wed his eldest daughter Isabel without the advice or Knowledge of king Edward.<sup>1</sup>

Wherefore the king took a great displeasure with them both and thereupon were certain unkind words betwixt them in so much that after that day there was never perfect love betwixt them.

The king continued to look upon the Earl with a lurking displeasure for he had discovered a secret betrothement between the Duke of Clarence and the daughter of the Earl whose object he had long suspected was to bring about such a marriage.<sup>2</sup>

Master Lacy had been sent to Rome for a dispensation on account of the consanguinity so that this marriage might be accomplished, but it could not be listened to by the Pope.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Hearn's  
Fragment in  
Chronicle of  
the White  
Rose of York  
(1845)  
publish<sup>d</sup> by  
James Bohn  
1845 London

<sup>2</sup> Ditto

<sup>3</sup> Chronicles  
of the W  
Rose of York

The marriage took place without Edward's consent. — The Bride's uncle the Archbishop of York performing the ceremony<sup>1</sup> — this caused an estrangement between the two elder brothers, and persuaded by Warwick, Clarence joined in the conspiracy then forming to dethrone his Brother.<sup>2</sup>

« In the Act of March 31, 1470 — Edward IV.

« He charges Warwick with having treacherously excited Wells to his insurrection.<sup>3</sup>

In confession of Sir Robert Wells — stated — the object of the Conspiracy was" "to dethrone Edward and place the crown on the head of the Duke of Clarence and that the Earl of Warwick, and the Duke of C<sup>4</sup> — had for some time been urging Lord W — and his son to continue firm to their cause.<sup>5</sup>

« But the wonder of the world then was at the powerful sorcerie of those persuasions which bewitcht the Duke of Clarence the King's brother to their conspiracy — but he was young and purblind in foreseeing the event of things.<sup>6</sup> Profuse in expense beyond his revenue and almost beyond the King's power to supply, grudging the favours conferred upon the Queene and her Kindred — Valuing his birth too high. as who forgot the brother of a king is but a subject; forward upon any terms to make himself greater, easily bending ear to dangerous whispers, and as rashly giving consent.

These preparations made this young Prince fit to take any mischief which the Earl of Warwick ministered most plentifully.<sup>7</sup>

And first to apply to the narrownesse of his present fortune a humour most troublesome at the instant he gave him in marriage to the Lady Isabell his Daughter and co-heir to the rich Earldom of Warwicke.

<sup>1</sup> Hearnes  
Fragment

<sup>2</sup> See last  
years of Ed-  
ward IV.

<sup>3</sup> C. of  
the White  
Rose of York

<sup>4</sup> Ch. W.  
Rose.

<sup>5</sup> Habington's Life  
Edward IV

<sup>6</sup> Habington Life of  
Ed. IV 1-7.<sup>th</sup>  
Cent.

<sup>7</sup> Chronicle of the  
W. Rose  
of York  
(contemp  
Record)

Isabel — “the fairest Lady of the Land” say the old Chroniclers”<sup>1</sup> “And in especiall he considered well that himself was had in great suspicion despite, disdain and hatred with all the lords noble men and others that were adherents and full partakers with Henry the Usurper. Margaret his Wife and his son Edward called Prince August 1470, Warwick’s Proclamation of King Henry the sixth made Clarence aware of the false step he had taken and assisted to pave the way to the ultimate reconciliation of the brothers<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Last X  
years of  
Edward IV in  
the White  
Rose  
of York

And for that it was un natural and against God to suffer any such war to continue and endure betwixt them, if it might otherwise be and for other many and great considerations, that by right wise men and virtuous were laid before him, in many behalves he was agreed to intend to some good appointment for this pacification.

<sup>2</sup> Chronicles  
of the  
White Rose  
of York 1845

By right covert way, and means were good mediators and mediatrices<sup>3</sup> the high and mighty Princess My Lady their mother My Lady of Exeter, My Lady of Suffolk their sisters; My Lord Cardinal of Canterbury, My Lord Bath, My Lord of Essex and most specially, My Lady of Burgundy, and of her by mediations of certain priests and persons . . . . . great and diligent labour with all effect was continually made by the right and mighty Princess, the Duchess of Burgundy which at no season ceased to send her servants and Messengers to the King where he was and to my said Lord of Clarence into England, and so did his very good devoir in that behalf My Lord of Hastings the King’s Chamberlain to that a perfect accord was appointed accorded, concluded and assured betwixt them Wherein the said Duke of Clarence full honourably and truly acquitted himself.

<sup>3</sup> C. of the  
White Rose  
of York  
1845

<sup>1</sup> C. of the  
W. Rose  
of York  
(Contemp.)

« The Royal Brothers. »<sup>1</sup> It is said for certain that the Duke of Clarence maketh him big in that he can showing as he would but (only) deal with The Duke of Gloucester, but the King (Edward IV.) intendeth in eschewing all inconvenience to be as big as they both and to be a stiffer atween them — and some men think that under this there should be some other thing intended, and some treason conspired, so what shall fall can I not say » (see Paston Letters CCCXXXV. Iohn Paston Knight 15<sup>th</sup> April 1473 13 Ed. IV — to Iohn Paston Esq.<sup>e</sup> at Norwich).

His destruction was suddenly plotted and almost as suddenly executed.<sup>2</sup>

\* See  
Habington's  
Life of  
Edward IV.  
(17<sup>th</sup> Cent. v)

Clarence by his after service never regained that place in the King's heart which his former disloyaltie had forfeited — this he perceiv'd and repind against the King (Ed. IV.) understanding that he resented the truth hated him yet the more.

Richard Duke of Gloucester upon whose nature and friendship he built most deceived him most. For Gloucester who studied nothing but his owne purposes and cared not by what violence all obstacles of nature and friendship were removed so the way were plain'd to his ambition endeavoured to add more poison to their discontent knowing bad intentions never receive growth but from mischief.

<sup>3</sup> Habington's  
Life of  
Edward IV.  
17<sup>th</sup> Cent.y

But the Queene and her Kindred<sup>3</sup> shallower in their spleene spoke against him — While Glocester deepe in mischief was not heard to murmur. For they suggested continually to the King with what contempt, they were intreated by Clarence — how all their honours were mentioned as mockeries — they urged the memory of his rebellion at his first marriage with. — Warwick's daughter, and so farre by aggravation of every slight error wrought that the King was willing to have his

brother suffer — but onely wanted some offence capitall enough to make his death appeare an act of necessitie and justice, not of plot and malice . . . . the Duke was in Ireland the country that gave him birth during the time of these contrivances, nothing suspecting any design against himselfe. — Upon returne to the Court he understood that Thomas Burdett . . . . who ever was dependent upon him and ranne his fortune had been in his absence apprehended indighted arraign'd and executed all in the compasse of two days — the crime upon which his accusations was principally grounded were inconsiderate words.

These proceedings Clarence resented as they were intended and expostulated with the King the injustice to his servant and injury to himselfe.

So that soon after hee was committed close prisoner to the tower where by act of Parliament attainted he was secretly put to death. In his attainder according to the forme<sup>1</sup> . . . . . for then are reckoned how the Duke of Clarence to bring the present government into hatred with the people . . . . whereby clearely appeared his intention immediately to possesse himselfe of the Crowne . . . . this was the summe of his attainder which we may well believe had not so easily past but by the King's publike declaring himselfe, the secret working — of the Duke of Gloucester and the passionate urging of the Queene's Kindred. — But this attainder hath in it one thing most, remarkable, that Clarence here falsly was accused . . . . to endeavour possession of the Crowne . . . . the death of this Prince sudden and extraordinary begot every where an extraordinary censure — the unnatural severity taking away all excuse even from their discourse who most favour'd the King....

And what increas'd the murmure a faction appeared at Court triumphing in his ruine<sup>2</sup> — all the accusations were

<sup>1</sup> Habington's Life of Edward IV. 17<sup>th</sup> Cent.

<sup>2</sup> Habington's Life of Edward IV

strangely wrested and no matter of fact scarce an intention proved against the state. Whereupon this punishment was thought to have been inflicted upon him for no new attempt. His first taking part with Warwicke being his onely crime.

For which warre though somewhat against nature he had many examples in France, Spaine and other parts of Christendome whereas for the death of a younger brother upon bare suspition, the King could borrow no precedent neerer than the Turkish government.

But Clarence imagined, the prerogative of his birth a sufficient defence against danger and omitted to fortifie himselfe with faction — which laid him open to every assault of envy. — And because hee had heretofore beene in opposition against the King the libertie in censuring any defect in government was interpreted a desire to be in arms agen. Every word of distaste being held criminal in him for whom the King was alienated by his owne disposition, open invectives of the Queene's.

Kindred und secret traines of the Duke of Gloucester whe now began to looke high over all respects of nature and religion.

Hee was certainly ambitious beyond proportion which made him so attentive to any new consailes and of an easie nature which rendered him apt by practise to be wrought to mischief.<sup>1</sup> He was a good Master, but an uncertaine friend = which delivers him to us to have beene according to the nature of weake men sooner persuaded by an obsequious flattery than a free advice.

We cannot judge him of any evill nature busie inconstant thinking it a circumstance of greatnesse to be still in action. He was too open breasted for the Court where suspition

<sup>1</sup> Habington's Life of Edward IV. 17<sup>th</sup> Cent.



lookes through a man and discovers his resolutions though in the darke and lockt up in secrecie.

But what was his ruine he was whether the House of Yorke or Lancaster prevailed still second to the Crowne

So that his eye by looking too steadfastly on the beautie of it became unlawfully enamor'd — and that being observ'd by the king's jealousie he suffered as if he actually had sinned.<sup>1</sup>

“Duke of Clarence.

“At which time (restoration of Henry VI by Warwick) he obtained a settlement of the Crown on himself and his issue after the death of Henry and his heirs male.

Clarence was tried and found guilty by his Peers and a Bill of attainder was, afterwards passed against him.<sup>2</sup> Polydore Virgil says though he talked with several persons who lived at the time he never could get any certain account of the motives that induced Edward to put his brother to death.<sup>3</sup>

For the Queene by how much shee considered herselfe more unworthy the fortune shee enjoyed by so much shee endeavord in the exterior heighth of carriage to raise herselfe foolishly imagining pride coulede set off the humilitie of her birth—Schee was likewise (according to the nature of women) factious as if her greatnesse could not appeare cleare without opposition. And they she opposed were the chieftest in blood and power . . . But what subjected her to an universal malice was the rapine the necessary provision of her Kindred engaged her to. . . as made her name odious through the Kingdome. Against the Queene (for through her Kindred they aymed at her) opposed the Duke of Glocester the Duke of Buckingham the Lord Hastings and others of the most ancient nobilitie.<sup>4</sup> And to render odious her and hers Glocester laid the death of the Duke of Cla-

<sup>1</sup> Habington's Life of Edward IV. 1470-71

<sup>2</sup> Malone's Note in Shakespeare

<sup>3</sup> ditto

<sup>4</sup> Habington's Life of Ed. IV

rence (which fratricide himselfe most barbarously contrived) altogether upon their envie.

<sup>1</sup> Agnes  
Strickland  
Queens of  
England.

“ By sweet S. George I swear that if my brother Gloucester would join me I would make Edward (IV)<sup>1</sup> Know we were all one man's sons which should be nearer to him than strangers of his Wife's blood. Clarence in conference with Warwick before his marriage with Isabel.

A combination between these potent adversaries (the Queen of Edward IV Elisabeth Woodeville and Richard Duke of Glocester) being secretly formed against Clarence it was determined to begin by attacking his friends of whom two or three were tried and executed on. . . frivolous charges. Clarence instead of securing his own life against the present danger by silence and reserve was open and loud in justifying the innocence of his friends and in exclaiming against the iniquity of their prosecutors — The King highly offended with his freedom or using that pretence against him, committed him to the tower, summoned a Parliament and tried him for his life before the house of Peers by whom he was pronounced guilty, the manner of his death is unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Student's  
Hume Hist.  
of England.

“According to an absurd rumour — he was drowned in a but of Malmsey”<sup>2</sup> Burdett was a servant and sacrificed as a preliminary Victim. It was an article of charge against Clarence that he had attempted to persuade the people that Thomas Burdett his servant which was lawfully and truly attainted of treason was wrongfully put to death. There could indeed be no more oppressive usage inflicted upon meaner persons than this attainder of the Duke of Clarence an act for which a brother could not be pardoned had he been guilty<sup>3</sup> and which deepens the shadow of a tyrannical age if as it seems his offence towards Edward was but levity and rashness.

<sup>3</sup> Hallam

Stacey one of his clergymen accused of practising the Art of Magic and Burdett a gentleman of his household. . . arraigned after a short trial condemned and executed.

But on the scaffold both protested against the sentence. Clarence immediately professed himself the Champion of their innocence and the next day D.<sup>r</sup> Goddard an eminent,<sup>1</sup> Divine was introduced by him into the Council Chamber to depose to their dying declaration Edward IV hastened from Windsor to London sent for the Duke upbraided him . . . committed him to the Tower.

The Duke reported dead 13 Feby 1476 — He (Edward IV) had never forgiven Clarence his treason when he joined the Earl of Warwicke — The recent disputes respecting the property of the great Earl though apparently settled to the satisfaction of all parties, still rankled in the breasts of each of the brothers<sup>2</sup> Shortly after his return from France the King resumed several royal grants formerly made to Clarence, upon which the Duke began to withdraw himself by degrees from the King's Court and Council Ed. IV George Plantagenet Dukes of Clarence The Bill of attainder put, forth by the King (Ed. IV) himself . . . . At the trial Edward appeared in person as prosecutor, and the peers persuaded by the eloquence of the Royal accuser pronounced Clarence guilty.

Witnesses came forward who seemed rather to act the part of accusers than evidence....<sup>3</sup> The Parliament pronounced him guilty of high treason on a strange medley of Charges.

The Duke absolutely denied every part of the Charge. . . offering to maintain his innocence by his body against, any accuser, but the King (Ed. IV) affirming it none of the Lords attempting to argue the Case or speak on one side or the Other... Sentence of death was passed against Clarence and pronounced by the high Steward.<sup>4</sup> — It was not executed for some time

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles of the White Rose 1845

<sup>2</sup> Last X years Ed. IV. in C. of the White Rose of York 1845 2 Ed.

<sup>3</sup> Sharon Turner

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Carte 1750

his enemies thinking it proper to embark the House of Commons in the affair and to prepare the way for it by rendering the Duke odious.

Clarence. . . was a goodlye and well featured prince. . .

Edward IV and Clarence. . . “For whose death after the King was verye sorry and when, any man had Kneled to him and asked pardon for an offender he would saye “O unfortunate brother that no man would aske thy pardon.”<sup>1</sup> Whose death King Edward although he commanded it when he Wyste it was done, pyteously he bewayled and sorrow fullye he repented it.

<sup>1</sup> John Hardyng by R. Grafton.

It is said that when any one sued to him (Ed. IV) for the pardon of a malefactor condemned to death he would exclaim. O unfortunate brother for whose life not one creature would make intercession.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> James Gairdner

His destruction was suddenly plotted, and almost as suddenly executed. . . . And “For the crueltie laid to him (Ed. IV) in the death of the Duke of Clarence he was certainly wrought to it by practise and the mis-information of an envious faction in Court.

The horreur of which fratricide possest him to the last houre of his life frequently, complaining against the unhappy severitie of his justice, and against the hard nature of his Councillors<sup>3</sup> who would not interpose one word to him for mercy, wherely so blacke a deede might have been prevented.

<sup>3</sup> Habington's

<sup>4</sup> Dugdales Baronage.

<sup>4</sup>“The King Edward IV being jealous of him (Clarence) designed his destruction.

“Whoever the parties were that poisoned the royal ears against him the real murderers of the Duke of Clarence<sup>5</sup> were the two servile houses of Parliament who throughout the struggle of the Rival Roses appear only to have consulted the wishe of the party in power.

<sup>5</sup> Last X years of Ed. IV.

Henry Stafford second Duke of Buckingham (Beheaded Ric. III) presided at the trial of Clarence<sup>1</sup>.

Isabel Nevill Duchess of Clarence Neither says Habington (Appendix B) (Life of Ed. IV) was the Duchess of Clarence herself a weak engine on which this alteration moved. . . . Shee found in her mind a strenge alienation from the Faction.<sup>2</sup> . . . (Lancastrian) and indeed either she began to dislike. . . . or and that is the most probable in woman she envied perhaps the preferment of a younger sister.

April 1473<sup>3</sup> — The world seemeth queasy for all the persons about the King's person have sent for their armour on account of the quarrel regarding the inheritance of Anne — Act of Parliament passed.

“ That the Countess of Warwick [ Anne Beauchamp widow of Richard Nevill E. of W., Sal ]<sup>4</sup> was no more to be considered in the award of her inheritance than if she were dead.”

“ This dissention was, says the Chronicler, an incurable affair. . . . The King (Ed. IV) entreateth My Lord of Clarence for My Lord of Gloucester and as it is said he answereth that he may well have My Lady his sister in law [Anne Nevill] but they shall part no livelihood as be saith so what will fall on can I not say.<sup>5</sup>

“ Your brother Gloster hates you.

Shakespeare

“ Isabel the wife of Clarence<sup>6</sup>. . . . taken off by poison administered by the Duke of Gloucester as it has been conjectured.

George Plantagenet Duke of Clarence created Earl of Warwick in right of Isabel Nevill his Wife, . . . he held his chief residence at Warwick — Castle and being a great Builder began strengthen and beautify the Place by new works, he intended had he lived to have walled the Town and

<sup>1</sup> Ditto

(Appendix B)

<sup>2</sup> Habington's Life Ed. IV.

<sup>3</sup> Paston Letters.

<sup>4</sup> Strickland

<sup>5</sup> Paston Letters contemp.

<sup>6</sup> Paston Letters contemp.

<sup>1</sup> Malone's  
notes

to have added an outwork to the Castle as also to have made a purchase of the fields over, against the Castle<sup>1</sup> (which formerly belonged to the templers] and thence bore the name of temple fields) in Order to make a Park under the windows of his Castle. . . . But before he could put these designs in execution falling under the suspicion of his brother Edward the King he was imprisoned in the Tower and there in the 17<sup>th</sup> of King Edward IV - 1475 murdered. . . Edward and his sister Margaret the only Issue of George Duke of Clarence by Isabel above mentioned were the last of the Plantagenets and the only Remains in the direct Line of the now unfortunate family of Warwick — Edward indeed succeeded to the title of Earl of Warwick, but he was stripped of the large inheritance with which it had before been accompanied . . . “Arraigned on a frivolous pretence of high Treason and having been by a promise of Mercy betrayed into a confession of what he had not been guilty of was convicted. . . beheaded.

<sup>2</sup> Collins  
Peerage  
Earl of Warwick

In Order to give a colour to so unjust a sentence an Attainder. . . four years afterwards . . . passed against him in Parliament.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Supplementary  
Collins  
Peerage

—  
Dugdale's  
Baronage

One hundred and fourteen Lordships including the manor of Warwick also the Channel Islands passed (by Compulsion) to the Crown (Henry Tudor Earl of Richmond Henry VII) The manor of Warwick with the Other Lordships and Lands that composed that rich Inheritance remained in the Crown<sup>3</sup> [Temp Elizabeth] till according to the necessity or favour of the times they were sold or granted out to Sunday Families.

<sup>4</sup> Collins's  
Peerage 18  
Cent.

Queen Elizabeth gave Wedgenock [The Park] to Sir Fulke Greville James I gave the Castle Gardens. . . . John Dudley. . . Earl of Warwick. . . Duke of Northumberland Temp. Henry VIII - Edward VI.<sup>4</sup>

The immediate descendants of the Countess of Salisbury were still in being<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Collin's  
Peerage Supp  
in II. Vol.

Anckentt Twyndowe one of the Duke of Clarence's female Servants" tried condemned and executed on the Charge of having administered poison to the Duchess... The injustice of the Charge acknowledged by Parliament on Petition by Relatives — subsequent to the murder of Clarence.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See Grevill  
Earl Broke

Isabel Nevill eldest Daughter of Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick and Salisbury [King Maker] and of Anne Beauchamp Daughter and Heiress of Richard Beauchamp V Earl of Warwick and grand daughter of Constance Plantagenet [Daughter of Edmund Langley Duke of York [see genealogical Tables] "Buried behind the High Altar [Tewkesbury] before the door of the Abbey Lady Chapel opposite that of st. Edward the martyr — great solemnitie. . . . 35 day s..... in the Mass of the Blessed Virgil.

Holy Trinity

Eternal Rest —

the Vigil of the Epiphay was Kept by the Duke's own family

[Se Beatties Castles and  
Abbeys of England Tewkesbury.]—

The Duke of Clarence was put to death in 1477-78 in the Tower of London, he was interred at Tewkesbury . . . those accounts appear to be corroborated by the Circumstance that the Duke's wife Isabel was interred in a stone arched vault near the high Altar in the Abbey Church there » ..... confirms the supposition that he was buried in the same tomb with the Duchess — Sandford expressly states that the Duke was' buried at Tewkesbury — near the body of his Duchess.

It was evident that the Vault had been long previously

[to 1826] entered. . . and rifled of every thing worth taking away. — The floor of the vault was paved and extending nearly the length and breadth of it was the representation of a Cross . . The arms of England of the Clares. . . Fleurs de lis.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Brooks

“In the addition to Camden’s Britannia by Gough it is stated that there was a monument in the Chancel of the Church to the memory of George Duke of Clarence and Isabel his wife. . . . At present there is not any monument to the memory of the Duke of Clarence<sup>2</sup> or his wife nor did I hear tha any was Known to have ever been there. Hall is the first historian who mentions Clarence and Gloucester as participating in this murder [Prince of Wales] The Monk of Croyland a contemporary, merely says it was done “by certain persons” and Fabyan a boy at the time, that the King strake him with his ganntlet upon the face after which stroke so — by him received he was by the King’s servants incontinently slain — ”Abbey of Tewkesbury“ founded and enriched by her ancestors.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Ditto

<sup>3</sup> Paston  
Letters and  
Notes.

Isabel Nevill Duchess of Clarence. ”Tewkesbury.

The whole convent received her Body in the Midst of the Choir.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Bennett’s  
Hist. of the  
Abbey of  
Tewkesbury

The abbey Chronicle gives a minute account of the burial of the Duchess and points out the precise spot of her interment<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Ditto



APPENDIX C

THE CHILDREN OF EDWARD IV

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He made good the opinion . . . . .

Religion never could prevail so far upon his conscience.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Habington's  
Life of Ed-  
ward IV.

"The Lady Eleanor Talbot Daughter of John — Earl of Shrewsbury . . . [Ed. IV] . . . was actually married to her by Dr Stillington who was afterwards Bishop of Bath and Chancellor of England — Whether any thing of this private transaction had transpired the Lady Grey took care to have a sufficient number of witnesses present at her marriage. . . the news whereof so affected Eleanor who is said to have had a child by him that she fell into a deep melancholy and lived ever after in a close retirement — The Bishop was desired by her relations to move the King for some satisfaction in her case, but being afraid of doing so they engaged the Duke of Gloucester to discharge the office, which he did though without any other effect than what the prelate felt from Edward's wrath at his discovering the secret, being removed from the privy council confined a time in prison and forced to pay a heavy fine for his liberty.

The Duke had consulted some learned civilians in the case and they had given it under their hands that the pre-contract with the lady Eleanor Talbot rendered the after marriage with Lady Grey null."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Carte's Hist  
of England  
(in B. Mu-  
seum Ed. 1750

Thus were all the late King's Children set aside and the duke of Clarence's attainder being alledged to put his issue under a like incapacity.

By the ancient canon law a contract for marriage might be valid and perfect without the Church ceremony.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Gibson's  
code in  
Sharon Tur-  
ner.

So that Richard [III] was right in the Law of his objection.... Comines declares that he heard this Prelate Stillington [Bishop of Bath] say that he had married Edward to her. . . The Act Which in the next Parliament made this bill an Act states it was presented by many and divers Lords spiritual and temporal and other nobles and notable persons of the commons in great multitude —<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sharon  
Turner  
British  
Museum

<sup>2</sup> Pedigree  
in Lingard

Eleanor Talbot — Daughter of Earl of Shrewsbury by 2<sup>d</sup> marriage with Daughter of Beauchamp <sup>2</sup> Earl of Warwick — Wife of Sir Thomas Butler — Lord Sudeley — see illuminated Pedigree Glover 1580, in possession of Earl Shrewsbury in Lingard see also L<sup>d</sup> Sudeley Nicolas Historic Peerage.

Edward [IV] second marriage to Eliz<sup>th</sup> Woodeville Widow of Sir John Grey —

“Most writers” Clandestine”

“Priest tand Clerk her Mother. D - of Bedford and 2 female attendants present.

Grafton Lodge

“Henry VII. . . . whose Reign was employed not only in extirpating the House of York but in forging the most atrocious calumnies to blacken their Memories and invalidate their just claim. . . . If the marriage of Ed. the Fourth with the widow Grey was bigamy and consequently null what became of the title of Elizabeth of York wife of Henry [the VII].<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Historic  
Doubts  
Walpole

ED. IV TALBOT BUTLER

<sup>4</sup> Historic  
Doubts  
Horace  
Walpole  
2 Edition  
1768 Life  
Ric III.

“We have the best and most undoubted authorities to assure us,<sup>4</sup> that Edward's pre-contract or marriage was with the Lady Eleanor Talbot widow of the Lord Butler of Sudeley and sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury, one of the greatest

peers in the Kingdom: her mother was the Lady Katherine Stafford daughter of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham prince of the blood an alliance in that age never reckoned unsuitable “hear the evidence of honest P. de Comines —

But as if truth was doomed to emerge, though stifled for near three hundred years, the roll of parliament at length come to light [with other wonderful discoveries] and sets forth.

That though *the three estates* which petitioned Richard to assume the crown were not assembled in form of parliament”, yet it rehearses the supplication [recorded by the Chronicle above] and declares “that King Edward was and stood married and troth plight to one dame Eleanor Butler daughter to the earl of Shrewsbury, with whom the said King Edward had made a pre-contract of Matrimony long before he made his pretended marriage with Elizabeth Grey.

“M.<sup>r</sup> Hume agreeably to truth specifies the Lady Eleanor Butler as the person to whom King Edward was contracted and not Elizabeth Lucy as it stand’s in Sir Thom; More.

The Premises of the Roll of Parliament. . . . “which premises being true, as in very truth they be true.”

“The allegations contained in it the petition were misrepresented.

It was only after the lapse of a century and a quarter that Sir George Buck discovered the true tenor of the parliamentary petition in the Ms. History of Croyland, and again after another like period had passed away, the truth received ample confirmation by the discovery of the very Roll of Parliament<sup>1</sup> on which the petition was engrossed — Notwithstanding the subsequent statute all the Copies had not been destroyed.

“The Children of Edward IV. . . .

<sup>1</sup>Life Ric III.  
James  
Gairdner  
Ed. 1878

“ The Roll of Parliament —

the Rous Roll, the Original Roll of the Earl of Warwick... a satire on the illegal marriage of Edward IV<sup>1</sup> “ il dit cet évêque qu’il les avoit spousez” Edward IV and E. Talbot widow of Lord Butler daughter of John first E of Shrewsbury.

<sup>1</sup> Nicolas  
Historic  
Peerage

“ Richard III. . . en plein Parlement fit degrader deux files du dit roy Edward.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Collection  
des Memoires  
Ed Michaud  
et Poujeolat  
Paris 1853

“ A cloud of doubtful illegitimacy darkened all the Children of Edward IV.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Froude’s  
Henry VIII.

Hallam — it is true asserts the “Spectre of indefeasible right on the Tomb of the House of York,” to have been represented by Elizabeth, yet it is Hallam himself who asks,<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Hallam’s  
Con. Hist.<sup>7</sup>

“Who then was King after the death of Edward IV and was his Son really illegitimate as an usurping uncle pretended.”

The Barons and Commons says Buck<sup>5</sup> “with one general dislike of and universal negative voice refused the sons of King Edward not for any ill will or malice but for their disabilities and incapacities.

<sup>5</sup> Buck Life  
of Rich. III.  
in Kennet  
quoted in  
John Heneage  
Jesse’s Mem.  
of Rich. III.  
1862 Bentley  
London

The opinion of those times too held them not legitimate and the Queen Elizabeth Grey or Woodville no lawful Wife nor yet a woman worthy to be the King’s wife by reason of her extreme unequal quality.

Ed. IV and Woodville Ly.

Grey.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Halsted’s  
Ric. III 1844  
Pde Comines  
Roll of  
Parliament

“ The marriage of Edward (IV) was not valid in as much as that monarch had before been privately married to the Lady E. Butler.

Act of Parliament, document on which based . . . . drawn up by Stillington (Robert Bishop of Bath and Wells Chancellor of England) “Bishop officiates” sole witness Eleanor Boteler Widow of Lord Sudeley Daughter of John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury.

Elizabeth of York Daughter of Edward IV — The Letter . . . to John Howard 1.<sup>st</sup> Duke of Norfolk “ in whom she most affied. ”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Buck.  
compare  
Sanford's  
Governing  
Families 1875

“ A mock marriage was not indeed beyond Edward's flight<sup>2</sup> . . . that Edward had been guilty of entering into a clandestine marriage and of keeping it secret to the peril of his Crown is a story not to be received ”<sup>3</sup> the reply is self evident — Edward IV was “ guilty ” of a clandestine marriage and of keeping it secret to the peril of his crown, not once but twice his first to E.... Butler his second to Eliz.<sup>4</sup> Woodville — Elinor was yet alive —

<sup>2</sup>Hepworth  
Dixon Her  
Majesty's  
Tower  
<sup>3</sup> Dixon

« The same Elizabeth was daughter to the Lord Rivers and the wedding was privily solemnized in a secret place the 1. day of May the year above said 1463<sup>4</sup> — And when the Earl of Warwick came home and heard thereof then was he greatly displeased with the king and after that arose great dissensions ever more and more between the king and him for that and other causes.

<sup>4</sup>Warkworth  
AD. 1483

Eliz.<sup>th</sup> Woodeville

“ This marriage<sup>5</sup> was for some time kept a careful secret -- But at Michaelmas the king avowed it and the Queen was presented by Clarence and Warwick to the Lords and people at Reading as their Queen.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> I May 1463

<sup>6</sup> Hearne's  
Fragment

“ The Children of Edward IV.

“ It is a singular fact that neither at this time (1483) nor at any other period of her life was the slightest proposal made by the partisans of the House of York of placing Elizabeth on the throne as sole Sovereign<sup>7</sup> . . . This utter silence of her claims, as the heiress of Edward IV is the more surprising.

<sup>7</sup> Agnes  
Strickland's  
queens

APPENDIX D.

HENRY TUDOR (VII) and EDWARD PLANTAGENET

Earl of WARWICK

*Chapter the third*

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Advertisement to "Hearne's Fragment"

He (Author) finds great fault with the falsifications made by the Lancastrian Chroniclers who on the accession of Henry VII<sup>1</sup> sought favour in the eyes of the king by blackening the rival family.

<sup>1</sup> Chronicle of White Rose of York 1845 London Bohn

"The first edition of Fabyan's Chronicle having been burnt by Order of Cardinal Wolsey.

The page of History..... too often covered with delusion and fiction.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature

HENRY VII.

"Sir Thom More and Lord Bacon the most senseless stories of the mob are converted to history by the former "the latter is still more culpable;<sup>3</sup> he has held up to the admiration of posterity, and what is worse to the imitation of succeeding princes, a man whose nearest approach to wisdom was mean cunning — and has raised into a legislator a sanguinary sordid, and trembling usurper" "The massacre of the Children of Clarence and the duke of Suffolk,<sup>4</sup> show what Henry the Eighth thought of the titles both of his father and mother. Henry Tudor Earl of Richmond (Henry VII).<sup>5</sup> He had no real title to the Crown. Henry Tudor . . . incapable of asserting a just right of inheritance became master of the throne by the defeat and death of his competitor at Bosworth and by the general submission of the kingdom . . . .

<sup>3</sup> Historic Doubts Horace Walpole Ed. 1768

<sup>4</sup> Ditto Horace Walpole

<sup>5</sup> Student's Hume's Hist. of England

A parliamentary title before which the pretensions of lineal descent were to give way . . . . they seem to make Henry the stock of a new dynasty.<sup>1</sup>

“ A contest between one usurper and another ”. « Before or at the battle of Bosworth<sup>2</sup> his right hand unsupported by possession could have rested only on an hereditary title which it was an insult to the nation to prefer. “ Usurper „<sup>3</sup> « Then for any claim to the Crown<sup>4</sup> . . . . the stream of this descent was poisoned in the very Spring.” — “ A more vulnerable title to the Crown than that of Henry the VII could not well be: one with a greater number of weak or doubtful points.

<sup>1</sup> Hallam's Const: Hist. of Eng.

<sup>2</sup> Hallam's Middle Ages

<sup>3</sup> Ditto

<sup>4</sup>Habingtons' Life of Edward the IV (17 Cent) see Craiks Romance of the Pcefrage Vol. 2 on Mary Tudor

#### HENRY TUDOR EARL of RICHMOND

The principles on which Henry VII acted come very near to those of Napoleon. — Both of them first rendered themselves masters of the country by force and then without entering into any question about right obtained the one from the people the other from the Parliament the declaration that they were king or Emperor by the gráce of God.<sup>5</sup>

“ Contre lui (Rich. III) éleva Dieu un ennemy tout à l' instant, qui n' avait ne croix ne pile ne nul droit comme je crois à la couronne d' Angleterre, ne estime rien sauf que de sa personne estoit honnête et avait beaucoup souffert, car la plus part de sa vie avoit esté prisonnier . . . le quel avec peu d' argent du roy (de France) et quelques trois mille hommes . . . et des plus méchans que on peut trouver passa en Galles. ”<sup>6</sup>

Henry Tudor Earl of Richmond he made his entry into London in a close chariot . . . not being on horseback or in any open chair or throne.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> State Papers Bergenroth 186.70

<sup>6</sup> Memoires de Philippe de Comines

<sup>7</sup> Southey

“ The inheritance of the Crown should be rest remain and abide in the most royal person of the then sovereign lord King Henry VII....

“ The existence of this extraordinary instrument (The papal Rescript) betrays the king’s uneasiness with respect to the insufficiency of his own claim”.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Lingard Eng.  
Hist. British  
Museum

“ But before his death he left an order for the execution of his victim (Ed. Earl of Suffolk) as a legacy to the filial piety of his successor.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Ditto

HEN. TUDOR EARL of RICHMOND (HENRY VII)  
and the EARL of SUFFOLK

“ The Earl of Suffolk having incurred the King’s (Henry VII) resentment had taken refuge in the Low Countries Philip stipulated indeed that Suffolk’s life should be spared but Henry (VII)<sup>3</sup> committed him to the Tower and regarding his promise as only personal recommended his successor to put him to death. ”

<sup>3</sup> Student’s  
Hume Histy.  
of England  
Edition 1860.

Henry VIII., put him to death after the lapse of a few years (1513) without alleging any new offence against him.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Ditto

EARL of SUFFOLK

“ Partaking in the hatred of his Family towards the House of Lancaster . . . . he engaged in a conspiracy with some persons at home which caused him to be attainted of treason.”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Hallam’s  
Constit.  
Histy. of  
England

Philip detained in England . . . . consented to deliver him up.

“ Archduke Philip . . . . was content to satisfy his honour by obtaining a promise that the prisoners’ life should be spared. Henry is said to have reckoned this enga-



gement merely personal, and to have left as a last injunction to his successor that he should carry into effect the sentence against Suffolk though this was an evident violation of the promise in its spirit yet Henry VIII after the lapse of a few years with no new pretext caused him to be executed. ”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hallam's  
Con. Histy. of  
England

### HENRY VII and the EARL of SUFFOLK

“ Henry septieme roy d’Angleterre fait composition avec dom Philippe fils de l’empereur Maximilian ou pour le confronter plus honorablement pere de l’empereur Charles cinquieme que le dict Philippe remettrait entre ses mains le duc de Suffolk de la Rose blanche son ennemy lequel s’en estait fuy et retiré au Pays bas moyennant qu’il promettrait de n’attenter rien sur la vie de ce duc — toutefois venant à mourir il commanda à son fils de le faire mourir soudain après qu’il serait decedé.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Essai de  
Montaigne

### HENRY TUDOR — HENRY VII

“ The doubtful Claims of a new dynasty — his coronation ”.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Stanley's  
West Abbey

“ Now first in the archers needed to guard his dubious Claims.

“ That solemn architectural pause between the two . . . (West Abbey — Henry VII Chapel) corresponds with marvellous fidelity to the pause and break in English history of which Henry VII reign is the expression.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Stanley  
Westminster  
Abbey 1865

Edward Plantagenet son and heir to George Duke of Clarence, and convey the young innocent prince now only ten years old to the Tower of London where he was kept a close prisoner all the rest of his life.

Henry enjoying all the While the vast estate of Richard Nevill the great Earl of Warwick to which Edward was heir and putting him at last to death out of either jealousy or avarice. . . . .

From the time of his uncle Richard's (III) death, been Kept close prisoner in the Tower in so miserable a condition that it is a wonder he could live to this time debarred of air and exercise cut off from all conversation and even from the sight of man or beast. . . . . no innocence can save a man when gaolers are allowed to be evidence. . . . .

Being persuaded by an assurance of pardon (a detestable artifice too common in the worst of reigns) to plead guilty he was condemned and beheaded on Tower Hill the Thursday following.

When Catherine to whose marriage with Prince Arthur these executions were preparatory fell into trouble and had notice of Henry VIII's resolution of being divorced from her she could not refrain from saying that shee had not offended but it was a judgment of God because her former marriage was made in blood. . . . .

In short Henry's cruelty . . . . . and his unnatural and barbarous treatment of Edward Earl of Warwick shew plainly that he was capable of any iniquity which would contribute to secure him on the throne, of which he had got possession. . . . . Henry VII His mortal aversion to her Family (Elizabeth).

He had so little pretence to the title of the House of Lancaster that he durst never insist upon it, not even with Pope Innocent VIII.<sup>1</sup> Who was ready enough to do any thing to oblige him, and to take every thing he said for granted . . . . The Bulle-confirming act of Parliament.

King Henry VII being jealous that some time or other being the last and only remaining branch of the House of

<sup>1</sup> Thomas  
Carte's  
History of  
England 1750  
in  
B. Museum

York he might disturb his quiet caused him to be removed to the Tower under colour. . . . .<sup>1</sup>

Setting him up as the only male Plantagenet then alive. . . . Lambert Simnel. . . . . brought forth and exposed to view in the Cathedral Church of St. Pauls . . . . . about 15 years of age . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale  
Baronage in  
the Library  
of the House  
of Lords 1869

Henry pretended that he Knew something of an escape which Perkyn intended to have made out of the Tower — (whence strange inferences were at that time raised) (Lord Bacon) took advantage thereby to cut off his head.

Whereas in truth the real cause was that King Henry being upon a treaty with Ferdinand King of Spain for a marriage . . . . . and finding that the Spaniard thought King Henry's title to have no sure foundation whilst this branch of a Plantagenet was extant, had a mind to despatch him out of the world . . . . . a commission . . . . . to arraign him for that pretended offence, care being taken to instruct him that by confessing himself guilty he should be sure to find mercy from the King with which fair promises being caught he pleaded as they directed him and so betraying his life into the hands of those that so eagerly sought it had Judgment of Death passed upon him and accordingly was beheaded 25<sup>th</sup> November after which Jan<sup>y</sup> 25-19<sup>th</sup> Hen VII the better to countenance what was done he was attainted in the Parliament then held.

His Body . . . . Bisham Abbey . . . . buried with his Ancestors.<sup>2</sup>

“Lady Katherine of Arragon . . . . it was the hand of God for that to clear the way to her marriage the innocent Earl of Warwick was put to unworthy death”.

Her own words — (Dugdale's Baronage.)

“The son of Clarence for having endeavored to escape from an unjust confinement was arraigned for high treason

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale's  
Baronage

<sup>1</sup> Sharon  
Turner

confessed his effort to release himself and for the offence was beheaded on the 28<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1499.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Lingard  
Histy. of Eng.

“ There was another Prince, Edward Plantagenet son of the Duke of Clarence whom he viewed with peculiar jealousy.<sup>2</sup>

“ The Earl of Warwick was arraigned at the bar of the house of Lords of his own accord he pleaded guilty . . . .

After a few days Henry signed the warrant for the execution of the last legitimate descendant of the Plantagenets, whose pretensions could excite the jealousy of the House of Tudor . . . .

<sup>3</sup> Lingard  
Ed. of 1849  
British  
Museum

This victim of royal suspicion had been confined from childhood for no other crime than his birth — certainly he was justified in attempting to recover his liberty.<sup>3</sup>

Edward Earl of Warwick who the day after the battle of Bosworth was sent by Richmond from Sheriff Hutton Castle (where Gloucester had confined him) to the Tower without even the shadow of an allegation against him, and executed with equal injustice on Tower — Hill on the 28<sup>th</sup> November 1499, and Margaret afterwards married to Sir Richard de la Pole the last Princess of the House (York) who was created by Henry VIII Countess of Salisbury and in the 31.<sup>st</sup> year of his reign (1541) at the age of 70 was put to death by the sanguinary King then on the throne as her unfortunate and innocent brother had before fallen a victim to the jealous policy of that crafty tyrant Henry VII . . . the immediate cause of his being put to death was that Ferdinand King of Spain was unwilling to consent to the marriage of his daughter Katherine to Arthur Prince of Wales while the Earl of Warwick lived — there being during his life time (as Ferdinand conceived) no assurance of the princes succession to the crown.

The Murder of the Earl of Warwick (for it deserves no

other name) made such an impression on Katherine that when she was first informed of Henry the Eighth's intention to repudiate her she exclaimed.

"I have not offended but it is a just judgement of God for my former marriage was made in blood.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Malone

#### EDWARD PLANTAGENET

For no other offence says Dugdale than being the only male Plantagenet at that time living and consequently the most rightful heir to the throne.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale  
quoted in  
Edgar's  
Wars of the  
Roses 1867

#### ED. PLANTAGENET EARL OF WARWICK

The Duke of Clarence attained in the reign of his brother Edward IV left one son whom his uncle restored, to the title of Earl of Warwick, this boy at the accession (Hen. VII) being then about twelve years of age was shut up in the Tower.

Fifteen years of captivity had elapsed when if we trust to the common story having unfortunately become acquainted with his fellow - prisoner Perkin Warbeck, he listened to a Scheme for their escape, and would probably not have been averse to second the ambitious views of that young man. But it was surmised, with as much likelihood as the character of both parties could give it, that the king had promised Ferdinand of Arragon, to remove the Earl of Warwick out of the way as the condition of his daughter's marriage with the Prince of Wales, and the best means of securing their inheritance. Warwick<sup>3</sup> accordingly was brought to trial for a conspiracy to overturn the government which he was induced to confess in the hope as we must conceive, and perhaps with an assurance of pardon, and was immediately executed.

<sup>3</sup> Hallam's  
Constit. Hist.  
of England

Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick and Henry Tudor (the VII).

“ Earl of Warwick beheaded on Tower - Hill - 1499.

<sup>1</sup> Hume's  
Hist England

This violent act of tyranny the great blemish of Henry's reign by which he destroyed the last remaining male of the line of Plantagenet<sup>1</sup> begat great discontent among the people which he vainly endeavoured to alleviate by alleging that his ally Ferdinand of Arragon scrupled to give his daughter Catherine in marriage to his son Arthur while any male descendant of the House of York remained. They on the contrary felt higher indignation at seeing a young prince sacrificed not to law and justice but to the jealous politics of two subtle and crafty tyrants

<sup>2</sup> Bacon

“ But it was ordained that this winding ivy (Perkin Warbeck) of a Plantagenet should kill the true tree itself -- Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick then prisoner in the Tower whom the weary life of a long imprisonment and the often and renewed fears of being put to death had softened to take any impression of counsel for liberty.<sup>2</sup>

“ The opinion of the King's (Henry VII) great wisdom did surchargē him with a sinister fame that Perkin was but his bait to entrap the Earl of Warwick.

<sup>3</sup> Bacon in  
Half-hours  
with best  
Authors

This also the counterfeit Earl of Warwick<sup>3</sup> happening so opportunely to represent the danger to the King's estate from the Earl of Warwick and thereby to colour the King's severity that followed . . . . made it generally rather talked than believed that all was but the King's device.

#### EDWARD PLANTAGENET E. of W.

<sup>4</sup> Agnes  
Strickland  
Queens of  
Eng.

“ The existence of the young Earl of Warwick was a profound court secret till the imposture of Lambert Simnel obliged Henry VII to shew the real person to the public.<sup>4</sup>

When Ferdinand of Castile demurred on the marriage of his daughter Katherine to Prince Arthur his excuse was that while a male heir bearing the name of Plantagenet existed the Crown of England was not secure in the Tudor family — Whereupon Henry VII had the innocent Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick led out to execution without a Shadow of justice. The conscience of the excellent Katherine was infinitely grieved at this murder of which she considered herself the cause though innocently so ”.

“ Poor Katherine (of Arragon) said of her trouble<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Southey

“ that she had not offended but it was a judgment of God for that her former marriage was made in blood meaning that of the Earl of Warwick.

#### EDWARD PLANTAGENET EARL OF WARWICK

“ In June 1498 Perkin escaped as De Puebla (the Spanish Ambassador in England) adds without reason.

He was recaptured and his execution decided upon. — De Puebla writes at the very time of his arrest that this measure was in contemplation; the common report that he was pardoned and executed only in consequence of a subsequent conspiracy deserves therefore little credit. ”<sup>2</sup>

Without any reason (See letter of De Puebla to Isabella A. D. 1498).

<sup>2</sup> State  
Papers  
Bergenroth  
1860-70

“ He will either be executed or kept with great vigilance in prison . . . . He (Perkin) is now secured in such a manner and in such a prison that with the help of God he will never be able to play such a trick again . . . . there have always been pretenders to the Crown of England but now that Perkin and the son of the Duke of Clarence have been executed there does not remain a drop of doubtful royal blood the only Royal Blood being the true blood of

the King (Hen. VII) the Queen and above all of the Prince of Wales. ”

Jan.<sup>y</sup> 1500 (De Puebla was negotiating the Marriage of Katherine of Arragon).

“ Henry ” writes De Puebla to Ferdinand and Isabella March 1499 has aged so much during the last two weeks that he seems to be twenty years older — the king is growing very devout — he has heard a sermon every day during Lent, and has continued his devotions during the rest of the day.

His riches augment every day I think he has no equal in this respect — if gold coin once enters his strong boxes it never comes out again — he always pays in depreciated coin

(Henry VII) Henry has aged so much he adds (De Puebla) during the last two weeks that he seems to be 20 years older ” . . . . and certainly if he was then debating in his thoughts the best means of delivering himself finally from these assaults the struggle might possibly have produced some such alteration in his looks and might have issued in a recollection which led to what followed. — For certain it is that when Perkin (Warbeck) a few months after plotted an escape from the Tower and drew in the Earl of Warwick to join, he took the opportunity to make sure of them both. — Perkin was hanged at Tyburn on the 16<sup>th</sup> November 1499. — The Earl was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 24.<sup>th</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fraser's  
Magazine

“ For no other offence except being born he (Edward Plantagenet) had been kept in close imprisonment for fourteen years — For no other offence except endeavouring to escape he was now put to death.

<sup>2</sup> Edgar. W.  
of the Roses  
1867

“ Between him (Richard Duke of Gloucester III) and the Crown stood the Children of Clarence.<sup>2</sup> — Edward



Plantagenet Earl of Warwick and his sister Margaret afterwards Countess of Salisbury.

“ The young Earl of Warwick was after the death of Richard’s son (Ric. III) proclaimed heir to the English throne and as such took his seat at the royal table during the life time of his aunt Anne these honours were with drawn from the ill fated boy directly after the death of the Quéen.

<sup>1</sup> Strickland

Henry Tudor<sup>1</sup> (Henry VII) the iniquities and severities of his reign . . . . his ill gotten treasures.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Student’s  
Hume

“ You know my lord that though the King’s Majesty’s Father was a prince of much wisdom and understanding yet was very suspicious and much given to suspect. — His grand father also King Henry the seventh was a very noble and wise prince yet he also was very suspicious, Wherefore it may be possible — yes and it is very likely — but that the Kings Majesty following therein the nature of his father and grand-father may be also suspicious.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Letter of  
Lord Russell  
to the Lord  
Protector  
Ed. VI  
Tytler

#### APPENDIX D.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET E. of WARWICK

and

HENRY TUDOR (HENRY VII)

— — —

“ He (Henry VII) sent for the Earl of Warwick from Sheriff-Hutton, and committed him to the Tower, from whence he never stirred more, falling a sacrifice to the inhuman jealousy of Henry, as his sister the Venerable Countess of Salisbury did afterwards to that of Henry the VIII.” (Historic Doubts, H. Walpole — Ed. A.D. 1768).

“ His (D. of Clarence's) Son Edward, the unfortunate E. of Warwick, who was basely murdered by the heartless Henry (VII) in November AD. 1499 — after having been kept a prisoner in the Tower for fourteen years, his only crime consisting in his being the last of the Plantagenets — (C. of the White Rose of York 1845 A.D. Ed.)

“ There is too much reason to suspect an opportunity was purposely afforded him (Perkin Warbeck) to plot for liberty again, in concert with the unfortunate E. of Warwick whom it suited Henry's (VII) policy, judicially to murder for attempting to escape from an unjust confinement. — “ Thus did this winding ivy of a Plantagenet kill the true tree itself. ”

(Life and Reign of Ric. III — James Gairdner Ed. AD. 1878).

“ The name of Plantagenet which as it did outsyllable “ Tudor, » in the mouth, so did it outvie it, in the hearts of the English. ” — (Fuller's Worthies).

#### HENRY VIII — LORD MONTAGUE

« A letter from Sir T. Wriothesbey to Sir T. Wyatt then in Spain gives us an insight into the real reason of these executions — Henry VIII.

Wished to render more secure the succession of Edward VI.”

“ The surety of my lord prince, our only jewel after his Majesty. ” — (Ellis II. — Vol. XXI Sussex Arch).

APPENDIX E.

EDWARD STAFFORD

3.<sup>d</sup> Duke of BUCKINGHAM

TEMP. HENRY VIII BEHEADED A. D. 1520

“ princely . . . . a strange and mournful fatality. ”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Craik

“ Now fair befall thee and thy noble House. ”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Shakespeare

“ I shall never sue to the king for life.

“ He expressed his determination not to sue for mercy. ”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Burke's Ext  
Peerage

“ Dieu a son ame grant mercy car il fuit très noble  
prince, et prudent, et miroir de toute courtesie. ”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Vaillant  
year Book  
Hen. VIII

APPENDIX F.

MARGARET PLANTAGENET

— —

Margaret Plantagenet, born 14 August 1473, at Farleigh  
castle Farleigh — Hungerford, given by the Crown to  
George Plantagenet Duke of Clarence.

(Beheaded AD. 1541.

“ But Henry being still jealous of her Title to the Crown  
as heir to the Duke of Clarence procured her Attainder by  
an Act of Parliament, of the 31.<sup>st</sup> year of his reign. ”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Report 2<sup>d</sup>  
July 1825.  
on Dignity of  
the Peerage  
of the Realm  
Reports of  
the Lord's  
Committee

“ Henry VIII had no competitor to fear but the de-  
scendants of Clarence, of Whom he seems to have had suf-  
ficient apprehension as appeared by his murder of the old  
Countess of Salisbury daughter of Clarence, and his endea-  
vour to root out her posterity. ”<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Historic  
Doubts —  
Walpole

Margaret Plantagenet . . . . Their (Pole) father died in early manhood, but their excellent Mother withdrew from the pomp of greatness, and devoted herself to their welfare. »

“ She made me answer with a wonderful sorrowful countenance. ”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lord  
Southampton  
to Cromwell  
Sharon  
Turner  
Hen. VIII  
A. D. 1825

« The aged Margaret, mother of the Poles and the last of the Plantagenets accused of being concerned in their treason was apprehended. She appears to have been a woman with a Roman mind as to firmness and fortitude. Both the charges and evidence against her have perished. ”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Sharon  
Turner

“ They attainted the countess of Salisbury . . . . without bringing them to a Trial . . . . This last Act met with great opposition in the Parliament many objecting that to condemn persons unheard, was a breach of the most sacred and unalterable rules of justice. ”

“ Parliament being the supreme Court of the Realm, from which there could be no appeal by a sentence which established a precedent the most pernicious that had ever been seen in England . . . . .

<sup>3</sup> Rapin's  
History of  
England

The very Parliament slave to his will. <sup>3</sup>

#### MARGARET PLANTAGENET

“ Henry ordered his Mother the Venerable Countess of Salisbury to be arrested and examined by the Earl of Southampton, and the Bishop of Ely but she behaved with such firmness of character, such apparent consciousness of innocence, as completely disconcerted her accusers, unable to extract from her admissions sufficient matter for a criminal prosecution, Cromwell consulted the judges, whether a person accused of Treason, might not be attainted, without a

previous trial or confession. They replied that it would form a dangerous precedent . . . . . but that the court of Parliament was supreme and an Attainder in Parliament would be good in law . . . . .”

She was more than seventy years of age the nearest to him in blood of all his relations and the last in a direct line of the Plantagenets, a family which had swayed the English sceptre, through so many generations . . . . . Her death, or rather murder which seemed to have no rational object.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lingard's  
History of  
England

#### MARGARET PLANTAGENET

“Attainted by the same Act as confederates with the persons convicted, there being no mention of any proofs produced against them, or of their having undergone any trial. Nothing certainly could be more arbitrary, or more dangerous to the life, liberty, and property of every subject. than the Attainder of these persons, without being so much as heard, though all writers reserve their exclamations on this head to the case of Margaret Pole Countess of Salisbury who yet seems to have been some time before found guilty of correspondence with her son the Cardinal, several of whose letters with some papal bulles were found in her Cabinet. Margaret after being kept two years in prison was beheaded . . . . .

This inconsiderable rebellion (Rising in Yorkshire) was generally imputed to Cardinal Pole's intrigues = and either for this offence of her son, or for some fresh provocation of her own, the old countess of Salisbury who had been kept in prison two years after her conviction and Attainder was beheaded on May 27.<sup>th</sup> in the Tower of London.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Carte's  
History of  
England  
A. D. Ed. 1750

APPENDIX F.

MARGARET PLANTAGENET

“A most sad fate overtook her at last --she being attainted for treason in 36 Henry 8.<sup>th</sup> under colour of complying with the Marquess of Exeter (at that time also attainted) certain Bulls from Rome being found at Cowdray her Mansion House — It was also laid to her charge that the Parson of Warblyngton had conveyed letters from her to her son Reginald the Cardinal and that she had forbidden all her tenants to have the new testament in English or any new Book that the king had privileged what else might be the cause is not certain, but it appeareth from sufficient testimony that she behaved herself most stoutly though seventy years of age and would not confess any thing. — Nevertheless she had sentence of death passed against her without ever being heard yet the execution thereof was deferred until the 27 May 1541. 33 Henry VIII at which time she lost her head in the Tower, it being thought that the insurrection about that time in Yorkshire was through the instigation of the Cardinal her Son, and consequently the occasion taken thus to cut her off . . . . . in whom determined the Line of Plantagenet.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale's  
Baronage

“The Terror of Cromwell. . . . .  
he chose his victims from among the noblest and the best....  
Of he struck at the baronage it was through Lady Salisbury  
in whose veins flowed the blood of Kings.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Green's  
short  
History of  
the English  
People 1884

“Her only Brother (Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick) had been murdered to secure the shaking throne of Henry VII,”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Froude  
Hen. VIII

“ Her Brother Edward Plantagenet . . . . Henry VII immediately after the Battle of Bosworth sent him to the Tower, and some few years after most treacherously and barbarously put him to death. ”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ritson

“ The rights of the line of Clarence (or of York in which it had merged) had been finally disposed of by the fortune of war after a struggle which had lasted for the greater part of a century. ”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Craik (Mary Tudor)

“ As the representative of the House of York she was the object of the hopes and affections of the remnants of their party. — but she had betrayed no disposition to abuse her influence or to disturb the quiet of the nation for personal ambition of her own. ”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Froude Hen. VIII

“ The only remaining Plantagenet of unblemished descent. ”

Her blood was thought even purer than Lord Exeter, grandson of Edward IV.

During the first twenty years of Henry's reign (VIII) . . . . if she had not forgotten her birth and her childhood she never connected herself with the attempts which during that time were made to revive the feuds of the Houses . . . . She remained aloof from political disputes and in lofty retirement she was contented to forget her greatness for the sake of the Princess Mary to whom she and her family were deeply attached . . . . ”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Ditto

“ It does not seem that the Countess thought at any time of reviving her own pretensions . . . . With Henry (VIII) guilt was ever in proportion to rank. . . ”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Ditto

“ The last provocation which sealed her fate was perhaps an act of her own — perhaps it was the precipitate zeal of her friends — perhaps like her brother (Edward Plantagenet) the Earl of Warwick, she had committed only the fresh crime of continuing to be dangerous . . . . . Be it as it may . . . . . the grey head of the Countess of Salisbury fell upon the scaffold on the fatal green within the Tower . . . . to condemn is easy, instinctive, and possibly right. ”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Froude Hen.  
VIII

“ The offence of the aged Countess even though it could be proved to have been deliberate constructive treason would appear still too little to palliate or even explain her death. ”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Ditto

Henry Pole Lord Montagu (Beheaded Dec. 9,<sup>th</sup> 1538 A.D. Henry VIII).

“ However justly indeed we may now accuse the equity which placed men on their trial for treason . . . . . impatient expressions. ”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Ditto

“ Either her sons have not made her privy to the bottom and pit of their stomachs, or she is the most arrant traitress that ever lived. ”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Southampton  
to Cromwell  
in diitto

“ Constructive Treason . . . . . framed (says Brewer) like the Gospel net to include all chances, “gathered of every kind,” both good and bad. ”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> State  
Papers A. D.  
1860-1870  
Temp-Hen.  
VIII

“ In the processes against the Countess of Salisbury an aged woman, but obnoxious as the daughter of the Duke of Clarence, and mother of Reginald Pole . . . . . and others who were implicated in charges of treason at this period



we find so much haste, such neglect of judicial forms and so blood—thirsty a determination to obtain convictions that we are naturally tempted to reckon them among the victims of revenge or rapacity.”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Hallam's  
Con. History  
of England

“ No decisive conclusions could be formed against her . . . . . but was thought well she should remain under surveillance.”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Froude  
Hen. VIII

Interrogated at Warblington Emsworth Hants AD. 1538. A.D. - Kept under “surveillance” by Lord Southampton at Cowdray he reports.

Surely there hath not been seen or heard of a Woman so earnest, manlike in countenance, so fierce in gesture as in words . . . . . We have dealt with such an one (the Earl said) as men have not dealt with to — fore — we may rather call her a strong and constant man than a Woman the surviving materials are too fragmentary to clear the whole circumstances, but allusions to witnesses by name whose depositions have not been preserved show how considerable those materials were . . . . . The world at least, was satisfied of the guilt of the chief prisoners . . . . . often he said (Cardinal Pole) he had heard the king, Henry VIII of England, speak of his Mother as the most saintly woman in Christendom . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Froude  
Hen. VIII

Attainder May 1539 . . . . . Attainder without trial. . . . Execution . . . . . Lady Salisbury 's was regarded with indifference.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Words of  
Reginald  
Cardinal Pole  
to Beccatelli  
his Secretary  
Dean Hook  
Life of  
Cardinal  
Pole 1869

“ I am the son of a Martyr = the Countess of Salisbury has perished on the scaffold.”<sup>2</sup>

“ On the 12.th of April  
Cromwell wrote to the king, and acknowledged that

the enquiry which he had instituted against her had not been successful — nevertheless in the Parliament of May 1539 she was attainted, and the expressions of the Act are so unqualified that they invite attention . . . . . the Bill passed on the 12.<sup>th</sup> May 1539 and she was then removed from Cowdray to the Tower. ”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Sussex  
Archeology

Hall says, “ Two and sixty years after her father was put to death in the Towre, she in the green within the same place, with an axe suffered execution, in whose person died the very surname of Plantagenet. ”

“ In November Lord Southampton with the Bishop of Ely went to Warblington to arrest her, and from two letters which he then wrote, we have some interesting details as to the haughty spirit, and undaunted mien presented by this descendant of a long line of kings . . . . Manor of Warblington the XIII of Novembre (1538) late in the night. — He informs the Privy Seal that he had the day before gone thither and after apprehending some of the domestics of the Countess “ went in hande with her, but altho he entreated in both sorts sometyme doulx and milde, and now roughly and asperly, she would dis close nothing. ”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Ditto

The next letter was written on the 16.<sup>th</sup> from Cowdray whither she had been removed, and where she was for a time kept in durance. ”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Ditto

“ But proving afterwards as great an eye sore to this King (Henry VIII) as her brother had been to Henry VII. She was anno 31.<sup>st</sup> Henry 8.<sup>th</sup> condemned in Parliament on accusation of high treason and though 70 years of age was

beheaded without arraignment or Trial May 27.<sup>th</sup> 1541 — 33.<sup>o</sup> Henry 8.<sup>th</sup> <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Banks  
Extinct and  
Dormant  
Peerage A. D.  
1807

“ As to the Countess of Salisbury (Pace the king’s Secretary in Latin on the back of a letter received from the Bishop of Worcester Rome — March 29.<sup>th</sup> 1521). “ Nothing has yet been decided on account of her noble birth and many Virtues. ”

De D’mina Sarum res in disc (eptione) propter nobilitatem et bonitatem illius. ”

Why the Countess of Salisbury who escaped on this occasion only to fall by the executioner at a later period was spared in consequence of her “ high birth and virtues, ” I do not pretend to inquire . . . . .

<sup>2</sup> State  
Kalendars  
Papers  
Record office  
London  
1865-70

To some of my readers it may suggest a conclusion, I forbear to draw from expressions so brief and ambiguous.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Ritson  
<sup>4</sup> Commissioners for the suppression of monastic Houses  
Hen VIII  
Murray’s  
Hants

“ She at seventy years of age (says Ritson) without any legal process, and for no other crime than her relation to the Crown, was beheaded in the Tower by that sanguinary tyrant Henry VIII — Her Son Lord Montague had been put to death in the same manner and for the same crime. ”<sup>3</sup>

See Frontispiece  
and Tomb of  
Alianore of  
Castile Chapel of the confessor  
West. Abbey

The Chapel and monument curiously made of Caen Stone of the Priory Church, Christ — Church, Hants.

“ We have caused to be defaced, and all the arms and badges to be delete. ”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The Gospel  
Her Last words Dean Hook. Life of Cardinal Pole.

“ Blessed are those who suffer persecution for righteousness sake. ”<sup>5</sup>

“ The same day Margaret Plantagenet Countess of Salisbury that had remained a long time prisoner in the Tower (Beheaded) . . . . . She was the last of the right line and name of Plantagenet. ”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 3 Vol.  
Chronicles  
Holinshed  
Ed. B.  
Museum  
to 1577

“ She was the last and the least of the right line and name of Plantagenet. ”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Oldmixon.  
Hist. of  
England Ed.  
of 1739

“ The sword thus unsheathed upon the neck of the nobility, struck off the head of Margaret Countess of Salisbury Daughter and heire unto George Duke of Clarence, and mother unto Reginald Pole Cardinal, being neither arraigned nor tryed, but condemned by Parliament as Cromwell had been. ”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> John Speed  
History of  
Great  
Britain

“ In whose person died the very surname of Plantagenet, which from Geoffrey Plantagenet so long in the blood roiall of this realm had flourished and continued . . . . 1541.

On the same day was Margaret countess of Salisbury which had beene long prisoner in the Tower behedded in the tower. And Shee was the last of the right line and name of Plantagenet. ”<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Grafton's  
Chronicle  
Ed. of 1569  
British  
Museum

#### LORDINGTON HOUSE, RACTON, SUSSEX

A Tradition still lingers about the building of a lady apparition with neck encircled by a blood red stain. I cannot vouch for a recent appearance — The story however evidently relates to the murdered Countess, and exemplifies the well known fact that associations of this nature long linger with the uneducated.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Sussex  
Archæolog.  
Soc. Vol. XXI  
Rev. F. H.  
Arnold

..... Lordington House ..... on western side of the Ems in Parish of Racton — Emsworth ..... Sir Richard Pole ..... supposed to have built Lordington House — The mansion was reconstructed on the old site in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and retains some of the original features, particularly an ancient staircase. From the illustrious and historical house of Pole, it passed in succession.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lower's  
Sussex

Lordington House, rich in its historical associations and still possessing its fine old carved stair case and a spacious pannelled room is now inhabited by labourers, and will probably ere long become a ruin, while retaining its interest with the archæologist.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Sussex Arch.  
XXIII

Sir Richard's Marriage... not later than A. D. 1495... Sir Richard Pole..... Descended, it is asserted from Cadwallader, the last British King, Sir R. Pole was of a stock which supplied occupants to the throne, in one of the most momentous eras of our history ..... November 15<sup>th</sup> AD. 1505. "To my lord Herbert in lone, by his bille, for burying Sir Richard Pole 40. (Privy Purse expenses of Henry VII."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Vol. XXI  
Sussex Arch.

#### DEAN HOOK on the TUDORS

"The Tudors were a good = natured Race except when they were made fierce by opposition, or by their alarmed selfishness." — [Mark the exception]

"Margaret Plantagenet ..... her existence upon earth was only tolerated" ..... "Sir Richard Pole gave "proof" of "caution." He was too wise to bring forward — "what" — what the Dean is pleased to call — "the Plantagenet pretences," — again — "Geoffrey Pole . . . . ."

a traitor to his family . . . . . to save his own life he gave or invented the evidence which eventually sent his Brother, his kinsman, and his noble Mother to the scaffold. . . . The documents relating to the state trials in Henry's reign have been tampered with, or destroyed . . . . . They were justly regarded in the light of traitors and doomed to a Traitor's death. . . . .

. . . . . Lastly what we complain of is that we cannot produce the evidence, by which the charges as alleged, were substantiated.

"Traitors "says the Dean, but why Traitors " — when by his own confession "evidence," "condemnatory evidence there is none: such "evidence," as exists, betrays the purpose of the government " — Then, why "Traitors — justly doomed to a Traitor's death" — Are these the principles of English Jurisprudence. "

Once more — "Pole, with his usual want of straight — forwardness, would make it appear that his Mother suffered on account of her religious opinions — There is no proof that her religious opinions, differed from those of Henry VIII. "'

<sup>1</sup> Dean Hook.

"No proof — " compare Macaulay on Henry VIII "Power of the keys," and Hallam — "these high pretensions gave offence. "

"On the death of Henry VII he [Ferdinand King of Spain] fully expected his son's succession to be disputed..... Though the right of the son of Elizabeth of York to the throne of his ancestors, would not at the present time be doubted, yet the succession through the female line was not then necessarily recognized." <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Dean  
Hook life of  
Cardinal  
Pole 1869

The very "claim of the House of York," rested on

“ the succession through the female line ” — Anne, Daughter of Roger Mortimer Earl of March son of Philippa Plantagenet, Daughter of Lionel Duke of Clarence, [son of Edward III] — see “ Claim ” of “ Richard Duke of York ” Rolls of Parliament [Library of the House of Lords].

“ 9<sup>th</sup> December 1538.... Lord Montague . . . . brought to the block. ” — In a letter to the Emperor Charles V Cardinal Pole represents the sufferers as guiltless “ They died, ” he says on account of their high birth and because the generosity of their minds was equal to their high descent.

“ Cranmer himself . . . . had bent as usual to the king’s despotic humour, and favoured a novel theory of ecclesiastical authority which resolved all its spiritual as well as temporal powers into the royal supremacy. ”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hallam’s  
Con. History  
of England

“ What Henry [VIII] and his favourite Counsellors meant by the supremacy was certainly nothing less than the whole power of the keys. Channel of sacramental grace ”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Macaulay  
Hist. of  
England

The Tudors. . . . Henry VIII compliant nobility. . . . . minions of Henry’s favour . . . . . alteration . . . . . Coronation oath . . . . . Edward VI. But this alteration in the oath is a curious proof of the solicitude, displayed by the Tudors as it was much more by the next family to suppress every recollection that could make their sovereignty appear to be of popular origin. ”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Hallam’s  
Con. Hist.  
of England

NOTE TO CHAPTER IV.

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“ The lightning flash . . . . Chambery Savoy — tree struck by lightning . . . . one killed . . . . on the arm of the dead man . . . . the exact delineation . . . . in France . . . . killed . . . . and on his chest . . . . struck . . . . a sailor asleep . . . . flash which in its course had penetrated a sail bearing the mark 44 in metal character . . . . these faithfully depicted on the man’s breast. ”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Daily Press 1869



## REQUIEM

“ He asked me had I yet forgot The mountains of my native land. ,, <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sir Henry  
Taylor P. V.  
Artevelde

“ The height of the mountains . . . the sides of Lebanon . . . . . the tall cedars thereof . . . . . and the choice fir . . . trees thereof . . . the height of the border, the Forest of our Carmel ,, <sup>2</sup> and in answer there came, a sound, a sound, out of the ground “ low out of the dust ,, <sup>3</sup> a whisper even as it were a choral swell, faint music from afar.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah  
<sup>3</sup> Do

“ The invisible world with thee hath sympathised a solemn chaunt<sup>4</sup> faint,, fragments of thy song, wakened . . . . . <sup>5</sup> faintly given back by the very “ pavement of thy shrine ,, <sup>6</sup> a Requiem for the Dead.

<sup>4</sup> Wordsworth  
Laodamia  
<sup>5</sup> Faber  
Hymn  
<sup>6</sup> Keble  
Walter Scott

Life is departing, rapidly is it ebbing the soul is departing, threading the dark valley, <sup>7</sup> passing through the waters, is there no Angel unto Him, from heaven strengthening Him in that hour of agony, hour of the “ power of darkness. ,, <sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Psalm

<sup>8</sup> S. Matth.

Shall not the servant be as His Lord and stood there no ministering spirits sent forth to, minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation amid the dim terrors of the “ sharpness of Death ,, <sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Te Deum.

- <sup>1</sup> Isaiah see Genealogy Descent of Charlotte Compton Ferrers de Chartley. “Thou that speakest in righteousness mighty to save. „<sup>1</sup> Northampton, Essex, Surrey, Buckingham, Margaret Plantagenet, Clarence, Warwick, Richard Duke of York, Herbert, Hastings, Salisbury and Talbot, Fitzalan, Gloster, Le Despencers, Percies and Cliffords “Fathers of our flesh „<sup>2</sup> great Spirits in the Past, to whom Death came “red in his apparel „, blood sprinkled upon his raiment<sup>3</sup> — on whom rested your failing eyes, your dying glances, your convulsed and rolling eye-balls, was there no Angel sent to those “His servants who trusted in Him? „<sup>4</sup>
- <sup>2</sup> Hebrews
- <sup>3</sup> Isaiah
- <sup>4</sup> S. Matth. No Form in the midst. . . . like to the son of God. „<sup>5</sup> — “He that liveth and was dead and behold I am alive for ever more and have the Keys of Hades and of Death. „<sup>6</sup>
- <sup>5</sup> Daniel
- <sup>6</sup> Revelations Draw not nigh hither put off thy shoes from off thy feet for the place<sup>7</sup> whereon thou standest is holy ground.”
- <sup>7</sup> Exodus Shadowy yet distinct, “as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone and as it were the Body of heaven in his clearness „<sup>8</sup> —
- <sup>8</sup> Ditto beyond those narrow straits unfathomed line of the deep waters, rose the “mountain of the Lord’s House „ — of the “House of the Lord „<sup>9</sup> established. . . . . prepared . . . . . in the top of the mountains exalted above the hills House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens „ — Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty, they shall behold the land that is very far off<sup>10</sup> „ — “land of far distances “and Fear perchance fell upon them for the Flesh is Weak „<sup>11</sup> “Fear and dread took hold upon them „, their way is in the sea and their path in the great Waters “their footsteps are not known „, thick darkness encompassed them the depths have covered them they sank as lead in the mighty waters, smitten into the place of dragons, and covered with the shadow of death “and they cried unto the Lord with their voice . . . .<sup>12</sup> unto the Lord with their voice did they make their supplication, they cried unto him, out
- <sup>9</sup> Micah.
- <sup>10</sup> Isaiah
- <sup>11</sup> Gospels
- <sup>12</sup> Psalms

of the depths have I cried unto Thee o Lord, Lord hear my voice,, “all thy waves and storms are gone over me,, the “waters overwhelmed them,, they lifted up their eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh their help,, — “O set me upon the rock that is higher than I.

“Their soul waited for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning” their eyes failed with looking upward.

But lo “a voice hath sounded a voice as the sound of many waters”<sup>1</sup> “Fear not fear thou not, for I am with thee.”<sup>2</sup> I, the Lord thy God, will hold thy right hand saying unto thee, fear not, I will help thee, ” fear not, for I have redeemed thee . . . . . I have called thee by thy name, thou art mine. . . . .when thou passest through the waters I will be with thee and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee . . . . . He maketh a way in the “sea” and a path in the mighty waters . . . . Art thou not it that hath cut Rahab and wounded the dragon, art thou not it which hath dried the sea, the waters of the great deep that hath made the depths of the sea, a way for the ransomed to pass over.<sup>3</sup> — “Thou didst divide the sea through Thy power, thou brakest the heads of the dragons in the waters” — faint whispers floated past, loved echoes of the shore, ” midnight . . . . and they deemed . . . .<sup>4</sup> some country they” drew near “they” wished for the day “Let me go, for the day breaketh” - From the lion’s mouth ” “libera eas”<sup>5</sup> from blackness of darkness “ne absorbeat eas tartarus” through the deep, as through a wilderness;<sup>6</sup> he led them and he saved them from the adversary’s hand . . . . the Angel of his presence saved them, in his love and in his pity he redeemed them and he bare them, he led them through the Deep “mine own’ will I bring again from the Deep of the sea “He led them forth . . . . and brought them out safely

<sup>1</sup> Revel.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah

<sup>3</sup> Ditto

<sup>4</sup> Acts

<sup>5</sup> Genesis  
Requiem

<sup>6</sup> Psalm

<sup>7</sup> Isaiah

that they should not fear . . . . and brought them within the borders of his Sanctuary<sup>1</sup> . . . . even to his mountain which he purchased with his right hand . . . . . to thy holy hill, and to thy dwelling, the hill of Zion which he loved . . . . . and there within his temple on high, the Holy place, those “many mansions of his Father’s house “whither he hath gone<sup>2</sup>” to prepare a place for them “arrayed in white robes come out of great tribulation ” their “robes washed,<sup>3</sup> made white in the blood of the Lamb, as” Him that over cometh . . . . . clothed in white raiment . . . . pillar in the temple of my God . . . . . to go no more out.

<sup>1</sup> Psalm  
<sup>2</sup> Revel  
<sup>3</sup> The Gospel

✠ Requiem æternam ei donam et lux perpetua luceat eis.<sup>4</sup> ✠

<sup>4</sup> Mass for  
the Dead

FINIS

17<sup>th</sup> Century — **Spencer Compton**, 2<sup>d</sup> Earl of Northampton —  
*Killed Battle of Hopton Heath*  
**Robert Devereux**, 2<sup>d</sup> Earl of Essex — *Beheaded - Elizabeth. A. D. 1601.*

16<sup>th</sup> Century — **Henry Howard**, Earl of Surrey (the Poet) —  
*Beheaded Henry VIII.*  
**Edward Stafford**, 3<sup>d</sup> Duke of Buckingham —  
*Beheaded Henry VIII.*  
**Margaret Plantagenet** -- *Beheaded Henry VIII.*  
**Henry Pole Lord Montagu** — *Beheaded Henry VIII.*

15<sup>th</sup> Century -- **George Plantagenet** Duke of Clarence -- *Murdered in Tower - Edward IV.*  
**Richard Nevill** Earl of Warwick " The King Maker " *Killed Battle of Barnet.*  
**Richard Plantagenet** Duke of York -- *Killed Battle of Sandal.*  
**William Herbert** 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Pembroke - *Beheaded Battle of Banbury- Wars of the Roses.*  
**William** 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Hastings — *Beheaded in Tower - Richard III.*

14<sup>th</sup> Century — **Richard Fitzalan** sixth Earl of Arundel --  
*Beheaded in Tower - Richard II.*

**Thomas Plantagenet**, Duke of Gloucester (son  
of Edward III) -- (*of Woodstock*) *Murdered*  
*Richard II.*

15<sup>th</sup> Century -- **Thomas Montacute**, fourth and last, Earl of  
Salisbury -- *Killed at Siege of Orleans.*

**Talbot**, Earl of Shrewsbury -- *Killed Battle*  
*of Chatillon.*

**Le Despensers** -- Father and Son, *Beheaded*  
*temp Edward II.*

**Henry Percy**, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Northumberland --  
slain - Battle of Shrewsbury.

"**Hotspur**" his son -- *Id.*

The 2.d Earl — *Slain Battle of S. Albans.*

» 3.d » — *Do* — » *Towton.*

» 4.th » *Killed in a Tumult. Wars of*  
*the Roses.*

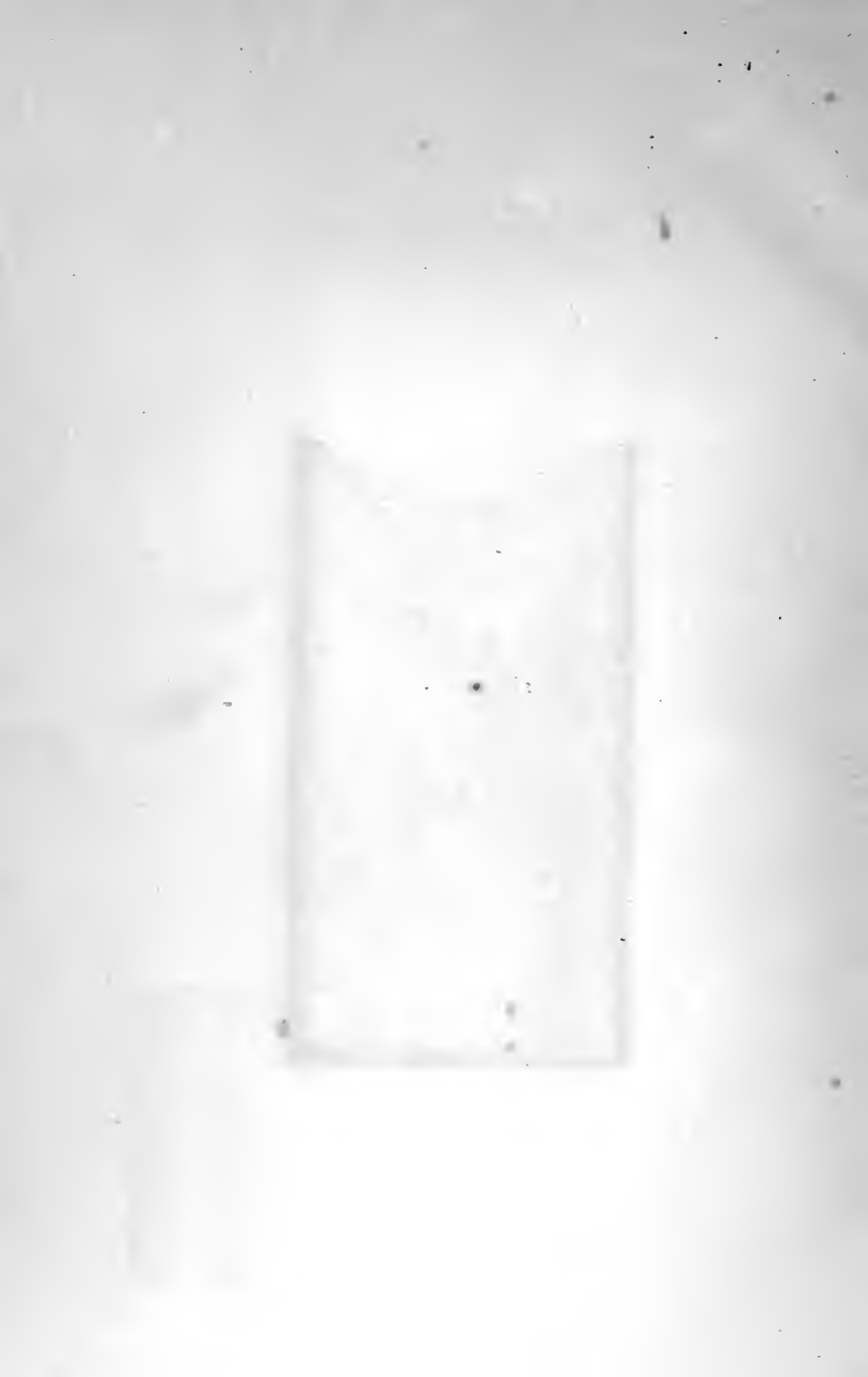
**Clifford Robert**, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron — *Slain, Battle of*  
*Bannockburn Edward II.*

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## ERRATA

## CORRIGE

|         |   |                     |   |                 |   |                |
|---------|---|---------------------|---|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Pag. 13 | — | Rig. 15             | — | Macanlay's      | — | Macaulay's     |
| » 16    | — | » 33                | — | bondmann        | — | Bondman        |
| » 19    | — | » 29                | — | syllabe         | — | syllable       |
| » 22    | — | » 6                 | — | Soft did        | — | Soft I did     |
|         |   |                     |   | but dream       | — | but dream      |
| » 22    | — | » 11                | — | hut if          | — | but if         |
| » 29    | — | » 17                | — | choes           | — | echoes         |
| » 31    | — | » 14                | — | shaking         | — | shaking        |
| » 31    | — | » 20                | — | biack           | — | black          |
| » 32    | — | » 15                | — | and and knew    | — | and I knew     |
| » 35    | — | » 4                 | — | Wher            | — | Where          |
| » 35    | — | » 7                 | — | stoodt          | — | Stood          |
| » 35    | — | » 17                | — | fallem          | — | fallen         |
| » 37    | — | » 1                 | — | fesh            | — | flesh          |
| » 40    | — | » 3                 | — | wax             | — | was            |
| » 41    | — | » 10                | — | dawn            | — | dawns          |
| » 41    | — | » 17                | — | thought         | — | though         |
| » 41    | — | » 19                | — | wroyght         | — | wrought        |
| » 41    | — | nota 4 <sup>a</sup> | — | Bischop         | — | Bishop         |
| » 42    | — | Rig. 11             | — | tyrants i which | — | tyrants which  |
| » 42    | — | nota 6 <sup>a</sup> | — | Motte           | — | Mottoe         |
| » 42    | — | » 10 <sup>a</sup>   | — | Sinaid          | — | Sinai          |
| » 47    | — | Rig. 2              | — | liyg            | — | lying          |
| » 48    | — | » 2                 | — | hare slain      | — | Are slain      |
| » 50    | — | » 18                | — | gone up unto    | — | gone up        |
| » 50    | — | » 19                | — | Jerusalem       | — | unto Jerusalem |
| » 93    | — | » 15                | — | exspressions    | — | expressions    |
| » 100   | — | » 13                | — | Heis of Hades   | — | Keys of Hades  |





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